B·S·A
Perfect in every part bicycle.
Price reduced to Rs. 207 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
Popular Gents Roadster cycle complete.
Price reduced to Rs. 162 nett.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 57. BOMBAY FRIDAY MARCH 7, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
5th Mar.	MOREA *		10,911
25th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA	MOOLTAN@	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
5th Apr.	NALDERA		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	Extra steamer ..	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA ..		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	MALOJA x	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,039
3rd May	DELTA ..	CHINA *	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	MONGOLIA x	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA ..		7,622
31st ,,	DELTA ..	NARKUNDA x	16,227
7th June	KAISARI-HIND ..		11,430
14th ,,	DONGOLA	KHIVA *	9,097
21st ,,	NALDERA		15,993
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x ..	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA ..		11,086
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA *	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA ..	MOOLTAN x	8 47

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

@ Does not convey passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamer.	Tons.
7th March	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,,	DUMANA	8,600
4th April	MANELA	8,303
25th ,,	MATIANA	8,905
2nd May.	DOMALA	8,441
6th ,,	MASHOBRA ..	8,324
8th June	DURENDA * ..	7,241
27th ,,	MANDAEA	8,246
6th July	DUMANA	8,600
25th ,,	MODASA	8,986

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

8th Mar.	DOGRA*	5,138
15th ,,	MIRZAPORE* ..	6,715
18th ,,	SOUDAN†	6,696
30th ,,	ALIPORE*	5,273
5th May	SICILIA†	6,813
26th ,,	SOUDAN	6,696
7th July	SICILIA — ..	6,813
28th ,,	SOUDAN .. —	6,696

†Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
7th ,, ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via K'chi 4 p.m.
8th ,, ..	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via K'war 9-30 a.m.
10th ,, ..	VITA ..	Karachi via K'war 10-30a.m.
12th ,, ..	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports. 9 a. m.
19th March ..	KARAPORA	East & S. Africa

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE LIMITED
AND
B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT
TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT
Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1229.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5803	26thFeb.	11th Mar.
Bengal Maru	Z. Hirai	5396	5th Mar.	16th ,,
Muroran Maru	Y. Watanabe	5374	19th ,,	31st ,,
Lima Maru	J. Etigawa	6989	26th ,,	9th April
Penang Maru	C. Goto	5214	3rd Apr.	17th ,,
* Tamba Maru	N. Wada	5845	8th ,,	22nd ,,

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:—	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	613	680	285	190	152

For revised Passage tariff apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.—
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according to demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.

INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES,
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.,

Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
New Business exceeds Rs. 71,00,000
Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.
Managers.

BE MAN

PHYSICALLY.....of Stability
INTELLECTUALLY.....of Veracity
MORALLY.....of Activity
SOCIALLY.....of Humility
SPIRITUALLY.....of Integrity

But

nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition. Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will make a man of you.

VAIDY SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.
Atauk Nigrah Pharmacy,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

ATTRACTIVE SCHEMES WITH GUARANTEED BONUS.
Moderate Premia.
SPEEDY SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to the SECRETARIES.
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F60,000,000 £6,000,000
Reserve Funds F42,429,181 £3,535,765
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.—		
Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Medan	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD
L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
Agent.

THE BEST HOUSE IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

for Swadeshi-made Confectionery such as Acid drops, Lemon drops, Raspberry drops, Sugared Almonds and Almond Rock. Packed in 7lb. tins and glass jars at wholesale rates.
DR. D. WRITER & CO.,
Brand-tablet Manufacturers of Quinine—Bs. Purgative and Confectioner
CORNER GRANT ROAD—BOMBAY No C.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

is the

Finest Cement made in India

TRIAL SOLICITED

for Government Tests and other particulars

Apply to

Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.

70, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & Co.

MOTILAL HIRABHAI'S MARKET, OPPOSITE RAILWAY STATION,

AHMEDABAD.

MOTOR CAR

INSURE WITH

THE

UNIVERSAL

FIRE and GENERAL

INSURANCE Co., Ltd.,

Universal Building;

COWASJI PATEL STREET, FORT,

BOMBAY.

MANAGING AGENTS,

M. KANJI & Co.,

The Bengal Insurance And Real Property Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE :—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE :—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.

A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
The only Company to provide houses for its policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.
ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS.
AUTOMATIC
NON-FOR FEITURE.

PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.— AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency, Sind and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.
APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY & CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch—I. Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO
MERCHANT TAILORS,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A competent male or female SHORTHAND TYPIST for one hour daily. Apply Box No 200, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." A

WANTED—A TEACHER, Second Class B.A., knowing Persian. Hindu preferred. Apply Box No. 107, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R9968 A

WANTED—INFLUENTIAL REPRESENTATIVES for the Nagpur Pioneer Insurance Co., Ltd., Head Office, Nagpur, on salary or commission? or both.—Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS. 18736 A

WANTED—A LADY GRADUATE or UNDER-GRADUATE to work as whole time tutor to children in respectable family. Handsome salary. Apply Box No. 105, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R9959 A

WANTED—A GRADUATE, strong in Science and Mathematics; and a Qualified DRAWING TEACHER. Good prospects for right men. Apply sharp to the HON. SECRETARY, Pardi Education Society, Pardi (B.B. & C.I.) R9962 A

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

MAHABLESHWER and PANCHGANI—Bungalows TO BE LET and FOR SALE. Apply to MODY MUSA CASSUM House Agent, Mahableshwer. Telephone 53. R9776 O

TO BE LET ON LONG LEASE—A big fashionable PLOT of VACANT LAND, situated in a central part of Bombay and abutting on the Junction of five big roads, suitable for a Cinematograph or Variety Theatre or for any other purpose can be had on a long lease on reasonable terms. Apply Box No. 104, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R9958 C

TO LET—COSY and COMFORTABLE FLATS and ROOMS at moderate rates in Dawood Terrace, Hassam Terrace and Abdul Razak Terrace, opposite G. I. P. Work shops, Sonapur Road, Parel. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—Second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within, or Messrs. JAMNADAS PRABHU, DAS & CO., 77, Girgaum Back Road. R9767 W

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

FOR SALE—WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, Universal and Dovetailing. For particulars apply to The SHIR IRON AND BRASS WORKS CO., LTD., Mogalsarai, E. I Railway. R9803

MATRIMONIAL.

THE EASTERN MATRIMONIAL BUREAU—Young or Old, Ladies and Gentlemen, Rich or Poor of whatever nationality. Let me find you a partner to your own choice. I have had 20 years experience in this line, in all European Countries. I will arrange everything for you and no trouble. Remember all correspondence are kept in privacy. All you have to do, write to Secretary G.P.O. Box 991, for particulars, enclose stamp envelope. R9940 T

MATCH for an accomplished Mahomedan girl of a very respectable family in Punjab. Apply with necessary particulars, stating age, education, profession, income and family together with Photo recently taken to:—Box No. 103, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." E2947

HOTELS.

GANESH INDIAN HOTEL MUSSOORIE.
(L. MANSA RAM HOTEL.)
An ideal place to stay, centrally situated, bright airy, well furnished and electric lighted with separate arrangements for Orthodox Hindus. Good food and charges moderate. Apply to MANAGER GANESH INDIAN HOTEL.
Telegrams:—"GANESH MUSSOORIE". R9963

MONTE CARLO HOTEL WINDSOR
FIRST CLASS ENGLISH HOTEL
CENTRAL HEATING.
Hot and Cold Running Water in every Room.
GAILLARD & FAU.

HOTEL LOTTI
AN ARISTOCRATIC HOTEL
PARIS—Rue de Castiglion
PARIS
Adresse Telegraphique: OTELOTI

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).
The most popular and High class Hotel of Marseilles.

ST. MORITZ.
SWITZERLAND. THE BELVEDERE.
HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel Finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 24.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad
DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine, Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—LUCKNOW.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

CALCUTTA HOTEL.
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH CALCUTTA.
IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 5 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.
Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED.

WANTED—PEOPLE TO EARN Rs. 5,000 yearly without capital. No buying, selling, manufacturing, soliciting or agency. Life's opportunity. Booklet for two green stamps. PRINCIPAL, PREMIER NATUROPATHIC INSTITUTE, Nellore. R9869 N

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle.
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

JAIPUR ART STUDIO, Kalbadevi, Bombay Photographers and Enlargement Specialists, expert supervision, solicit trial, guarantee satisfaction. Photos taken day and night. E2942

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

NOW READY
"THE STORY OF COCOGEM."
Vol. 1 "Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2 "Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3 "Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4 "As told by Satisfied Customers."
Send annas 2 for any one volume or annas 6 in stamps for complete library to:—
COCOGEM, Box H
Tatapuram P.O., COCHIN STATE. 19106 T

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.
"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.
THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 1896.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent Insertion ..	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

NOTICE.

QUOTATIONS ARE INVITED not later than the 15th March, 1924, for the supply of petty articles such as Bar Soap, Kerosine Oil, etc., required for the use of different departments of the Grant Medical College, during the ensuing financial year 1924-25. List of articles to be supplied and any other information can be had from the Dean's Office.

B. HIGHAM,
M.B.B.S., (Lond.) Major I.M.S.,
Dean, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, March 5 1924. C19144

NOTICE.

(UNDER SECTION 65 OF THE BOMBAY DISTRICT MUNICIPAL ACT III OF 1901)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the inhabitants of the Poona Suburban Municipal District that the assessment list of houses for the year 1924-25 is hereby ready for inspection and it is put up on the Notice Board at the Office.

Any inhabitant of the Municipal District objecting to the proposed rental value may within one month from the date of this notice send his objection in writing to the Municipality.

V.N. KHOPKAR,
Chairman, M.C.,
Poona Suburban Municipality.
Poona, Mar. 4, 1924. C19141

REWARD.

THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, Bombay, offers a substantial reward to any person not being a Police Officer, who will give him information regarding the existence of a Bucket Shop in Bombay which will result in the capture of the bucket shop and the conviction of the person or persons engaged in running it.

P. A. KELLY,
Commissioner of Police,
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 12th January, 1924. C18792

WANTED.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for Bhavnagar Municipality. Pay Rs. 150-300 The starting pay of the candidate will be according to the fitness of the candidate.

The candidate should be a graduate in Civil Engineering of any recognized university or who should have served as a chief officer or as a SECRETARY in any Municipality.

The candidate should apply to the undersigned before 25th of March, 1924, sending his testimonials and stating the starting pay he will require, the age, and the place of birth.

PURBHOODAS BHUGWANDAS,
President,
Bhavnagar City Municipality,
Bhavnagar. C19137

TENDERS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

SALE OF G. I. P. BUILDINGS AT BYCULLA BRIDGE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase including demolition, removal of material and clearing site of a two storied building known as the "OLD BYCULLA STATION" and outhouses near Byculla Bridge.

The site should be cleared within two months from the date of the acceptance of the tender.

The successful tenderer will be required to pay the full amount of tender and to deposit a sum of Rs. 500/- as a guarantee that the site will be cleared within two months from date of acceptance of tender, failing which the deposit will be forfeited.

All tenders must be addressed to the Superintending Engineer, Bombay District and Works, G. I. P. Railway, Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay and marked "Tenders for Old Byculla Station" and should reach the undersigned not later than 14th March, 1924.

The Superintending Engineer does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or to assign any reason for non-acceptance of a tender.

T. FRASER,
Superintending Engineer,
Bombay District & Works. 19084

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5623 of 1922.

GALLUBHAI PRAGJEE & CO., a firm of Merchants, carrying on business at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs

versus

MATHURADAS TOPAN, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahalaxmi, without the Fort of Bombay; (2) VALLABHDAS KANJI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business at Muljee Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay; (3) Messrs. HANSRAJ DAMODER, a firm, carrying on business at Muljee Jetha Market, without the Fort of Bombay; (4) Bai KASTURBAI, wife of Mathuradas Topan, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mahalaxmi, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the First day of October, 1923, and the Judge's order, dated the 8th day of February, 1924 the following immovable property will be sold by Public Auction at the premises at Malad under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on FRIDAY the 28th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

THE UNDER-MENTIONED PIECES OF LAND TOGETHER WITH BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURE STANDING THEREON

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Malad, Sub-Division of Bandra, in the Taluka Salsette, Division and District Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and bearing the following description:—

Name of the field, Bhat; Number 95; Area in Dhep. measure, Half Dhep; Share in ownership, 2½; Assessment, 0-4-5; Local Fund, 0-0-3.

And are bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the land belonging to Ahmedbhai Habibbhai, on or towards the West by the land at present in the Vahiwat of Devidas Narayendas and Tank called Indale on or towards the South by the land leading to the village from the Railway Station and on or towards the North by the land at present in the occupation of Mathuradas Topanlas. The land included within the above boundaries which half of Dhep in area or 23 square yards.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the village of Malad, in the Sub-Division of Bandra Taluka Salsette, Division and District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, bearing the following description:—

Name of the field, Parshet; No. 5; Area in Dhep measure, 17¼ Faras and ¼ Adholi; Produce or yield, 11¼ Faras and 3¼ Adholi; Assessment, Rs. 9-5-4.

The area consists of small and big plots and are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line and fields, on or towards the West by the side way of the tank called Indale some fields and water-way, on or towards the South by the side way of tank called Indale and on or towards the North by the fields belonging to Padam Kesharji. The land within the above boundaries consisting of paddy fields, grass lands, gardens, lands together with all the buildings, wells, trees, superstructures, etc., standing thereon.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land of suit tenure situate, lying and being in the village of Malad, Sub-Division of Bandra Taluka Salsette, Division and District of Thana, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, and bearing the following description:—

Name of the field, Parshet; No. 51; Area in Dhep measure, 2 Faras and 1¼ Adholi; Assessment, Rs. 1-1-11.

The area consists of paddy fields and barkas and grass lands and consists of five fields and the boundaries of the same are as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Line, on or towards the West by the land of Raghunath Narayanji the Old River and Dam, on or towards the North by the River, and on or towards the South by the land of Raghunath Narayanji and the River Malad being a Choti village these lands are not surveyed and there is no record of rights for these lands.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of Messrs. Thakordas and Daru, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs above-named at Najafee Building, No. 40-42, Nanabhai Lane, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 8th day of February, 1924.

(Sd.) H. B. WADIA,
Commissioner. C19043

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4656 of 1922.

ISMAILBHAI DATUBHAI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

FAZALBHAI PEERMAHOMED and Another ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 18th day of October, 1923, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 7th day of March, 1924, at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of suti land with the buildings and chawls standing thereon, situate at Andheri in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 1,527 square yards or thereabouts bearing numbers as follows:—

Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Faln No.	Area Gunthas.	Assessment.
41f	24	½	1	7½	1-4-0
Do.	107	1-2-4	1	10½	1-10-0
				18½	Rs. 2-14-0

and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the road belonging to B. B. and C. I. Railway, on the West by the Bandra Ghorebunder Road, on the North by the land of Shantaram Narayen Patil and on the South by the land of Nana Jaykar and being Plot No. 2 of the Scheme No. 1 for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of Government suti land situate at Ghorebunder Road, Andheri, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka of Salsette, Zilla Thana, admeasuring 1,440 yards or thereabouts being final Plot No. 3 of the Scheme No. 1 for the Town of Andheri under the Bombay Town Planning Act of 1915 and bearing Entry No. 2 R. Survey No. 37, Pot No. 1, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the North by the property firstly hereinabove described, on or towards the East by Andheri Station Road, on or towards the South partly by the property of Wasudeo Ramchandra Jaykar and partly by the property of Jugmohandas Mangaldas Nathubhai and on or towards the West by Ghorebunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. THAKOREDAS & CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 38, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 21st day of January, 1924.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner. C18727

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4867 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint filed the 4th day of December, 1923.

Summons to answer plaint under Section 27 O. V, rr. 1, 5, 7 and 8, and O. VIII, r. 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

The TRUSTEES for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, a body corporate, having its Office at Esplanade Road, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) Deonarayen Fulleisingh, (2) Ramlakan Ramprasad, (3) Shivdari Singh, (4) Nandansingh Jayakaransingh (5) Deonarayen Singh, (6) Brama Singh, (7) Phariasingh Ganeshsingh, (8) Badri Misrch, (9) Shivnayaksingh Radirsingh, (10) Suraj Ballisingh, (11) Ramkaran Dubi, (12) Jayamangal Kunbi, (13) Lalbahadursingh Shanshersingh, (14) Ramiram Jansingh, (15) Ramkumar Singh (16) Jayakaran Singh, (17) Ballar Singh, (18) Raghubir Kunbi, (19) Ghamnarayen Pande, all of Bombay, Bhaiya Hindu Inhabitants, residing at 298A, Bhoiwada Cross Road, Naigaum, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray (a) that the Defendants be ordered forthwith to vacate the premises mentioned in the plaint and to hand over vacant possession thereof to the Plaintiffs (b) that until vacant possession is given thereof to the Plaintiffs, the 1st Defendant be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs compensation for the use and occupation of the said premises from 1st April, 1923, at the rate of Rs. 325 per month or at such other rate as this Hon'ble Court may fix, (c) that the Defendants or any one or more of them may be ordered to pay the costs of this suit, and (d) that the Plaintiffs may have such further or other relief as to this Hon'ble Court may seem fit.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 25th day of March 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day beforementioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this 11th day of December 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 27th day of February, 1924.
Messrs. CRAWFORD BAYLEY & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys. C19142

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY,

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1832 of 1920.

MULJI HARIDAS ..... Plaintiff.

v/s.

VALLABHDAS NARANJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1921, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All the 3/4 undivided share and the right, title, and interest of the abovenamed plaintiff and of the abovenamed defendant in the premises hereinafter described and that is to say:—

FIRSTLY:—All those adjacent villages and lands as well inhabited as waste lands as also cultivated and uncultivated gardens, roads, paths, passages, tanks, wells, buildings, erections privileges and all and singular the appurtenances thereto in any wise belonging described in the kawls bearing date respectively the fifth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine and fifth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty and denominated and being as follows that is to say all that village called Sankee, containing by admeasurement three hundred Begas one quarter of a Bega and one Pond be the same little more or less all that other village called Tounguy, containing by admeasurement four hundred and thirty-six Bigas three-quarters of a Bega and three and a half ponds be the same little more or less and that other village called Kompree, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventy-one Begas three-quarters of a Bega and four ponds be the same little more or less. All that other village called Poway, containing by admeasurement six hundred and eighty-two Begas two-quarters of a Bega and three ponds be the same little more or less. All that other village called Terundaz, containing by admeasurement five hundred and eighty-two Begas one pond and three-quarters of a pond be the same a little more or less and all that village called Puspoli, containing by admeasurement one thousand one hundred and eighty-six Begas and three ponds be the same little more or less the description and boundaries whereof are particularly inserted and delineated in and by the way of plan of the Revenue Survey of the island of Salsette, dated in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty and deposited in the office of the Collector of the Northern Concan at Tannah, on the Island of Salsette and are circumscribed and included by a line on the North by which they are separated from the land, belonging partly to the village of Say and partly to that of Vecar on the South partly by the land of Mahole partly by that of Ghat Konar partly by that of Chandowlie and partly by that of Marole, on the West partly by the land of Marole and partly by that of Maroshee and on the East partly by the land of Hurrealy and partly that of Kanjoor together with all the waste land described in and by the aforesaid cowl, bearing date the 5th day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty and all other waste land of every description and all and singular houses, outhouses, edifices, buildings, stables, yards, gardens, compounds, wells tanks, brab, trees, dats, trees and all other trees, ways, Water courses, paths, commons, common of pasture and other commonable rights passages, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever to the said villages lands heriditaments and premises or to any of them belonging or in anywise appertaining.

SECONDLY:—Leasehold villages of Vikrolee and Kanjoor Turuf, Marole in the Salsette Taluka Monjee Vikrolee is bounded on the East by a creek on the West by a boundary stone of Ghat Koner on the North by a hamlet and tank of Hurrialee and on the South by a stream called Nudiachha Veera and a Bank of Ghat Koper Monje Kanjoor is bounded, on the East by the creek of Bombay running to Tannah on the West by the Portuguese Church of Terundaz, on the North by a Liquor still of Bandoor, belonging to a Parsee and on the South by a boundary of Monjee Hurrialee.

The villages firstly and secondly described above are whole villages and are unsurveyed and are situate in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and District of Thana.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. JAMSEDJEE RUSTOMJEE and DEVIDAS, Attorneys for the plaintiff abovenamed at No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 11th day of December, 1923.

H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner. C19138

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUNSIFF PRODDATUR.

O.S. No. 1009 of 1923.

Burandingari Amindin Sab ... Plaintiff.

(1) RAMAKRISHNA HARIBA KSHIRASAGARAL (2) MALLIKARJUN (3) NARAYANA, (4) NEMCHAND, (5) MARUTHI...

.....Defendants.

vs.

All defendants of Ganeshpet Sholapur City. Suit to recover Rs 411-4-10 on dealings Posted for defendants' appearances and disposal to 20th Mar. 1924.

A SRINIVASA RAO, B.A.,
Pleader for Plff.
Proddatur, Mar. 4, 1924. 19149

AUCTION SALE.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4063.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 3,000 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., as Agents of s.s. "Piave" Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 11th March, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Sassoon Dock on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged Cotton.

Ex. S. S. "PIAVE."

About 3,000 Bales Stated to be High Class Stapled Cotton Shipped by Messrs. Ralli Bros. Volkart Bros. Tata: The Japan Cotton Trading The Bombay Coy., Ltd. The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha: The Toyo Menka Kuisha and others.

The above will be sold in lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th March, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

On SUNDAY, the 9th March, 1924, at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Central Road, Colaba Cuffe Parade, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and plated-ware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, one sweet-toned iron frame cottage piano by Rose, phonograph, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double bedsteads, mirror Almyrahs Dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, ice box aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

On SATURDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

By order of the office concerned.

Two Lavatories 25 by 18 complete with fittings.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred Victoria.
1 second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis
1 Second hand rubber tyred Brougham.
1 second hand rubber tyred Landaulete.
1 Arab horse quiet in harness.
1 Waler gelding Bay with black points 15 hands in height.

1 "Itala" Car 12-14 H. P. wire wheels Landaulete body in perfect running order.

On SUNDAY, the 9th March, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Sea Side Villa, middle Colaba, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture rich glass, crockery and plateware, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters crockery stands, teapoys, easy chairs, carpets, Drawing room suite, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Cabinets, vases, ornaments, Electric fan and lights, writing tables, glass door books and silver cabinets, single and double beusteads, mirror Almyrahs Dressing chest of drawers, dressing and washnand tables, cloth and gown presses, reclining sofas, easy chairs, hat stands, benches, cane furniture, ice box aluminium utensils etc., etc.

The property of Capt. A. Villiers, I. A. O. C. and others.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

TO LET—On short or long lease, very valuable large piece of vacant land 10,000 square yards fronting two roads, on Dadar, Main Road. Very useful for factory or some such other work.

AUCTION SALE OF MARKET RIGHTS AND THE RIGHTS OF BANDRA SLAUGHTER HOUSE, ETC.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on MONDAY, the 10th instant, sell by Public Auction at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Arthur Crawford Market the right to collect fair ground and fees from cattle dealers and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughter House, Bandra for 12 months (from 1st April 1924, to 31st March, 1925,) and the right to collect fees for selling dry and fresh fish, etc., from the reality vendors sitting outside or inside at the unnumbered places at markets and Bazars in Bombay such as Fort market, outside Fort Arthur Crawford Beef, fish, and mutton markets, Colaba fish market, Mazagaon Pedder Road fish market, Kamatipura market, Parel Ferguson Road fish market, Parbhadevi Road market and Elphinstone Road market. Besides the right of collecting fees from the petty vendors sitting at vegetable market at Colaba, Ferguson Road, Parbhadevi, Elphinstone Road, and Masjid markets. Also the right to collect fee and rents for weighing fruits and vegetables at the Municipal scales at Arthur Crawford Market.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Superintendent of markets or to the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th March, 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
No. 18, Meadows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 1277.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of Immovable Property, situate at Ali Qomar Street, without the Fort, advertised for sale on Friday, the 7th instant has been POSTPONED sine die.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th March, 1924.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,

122, Apollo Street, Fort

Telephone No. 20521.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, PIECE GOODS, ETC., ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 10th March, 1924, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household and office furniture such as drawing room sofas, chairs arm and armless chairs, cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, side boards, cupboards, book stands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Bai Shirinbai Hormasji Laskari, the administratrix of the property and credits of the late Mr. Navroji Framji Makhatana.

Almirah, cupboard, marble top table, chairs, bed, copper brass and German silver utensils, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

One lot Nensook, Grey Long Cloth and prints.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 6th March, 1924.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 20152.

MADE TO ORDER VALUABLE DINING DRAWING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, SINGER'S CABINET SEWING MACHINE GLASS CROCKERY, PLATED-WARE, ETC.

Auction Sale THIS DAY, FRIDAY, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Dantra House, opposite Tram Garage Barrow Road, Apollo Bunder, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction valuable household furniture such as oval sliding dining table, chairs, English mirror back sideboard, dumbwaiter Chesterfield suite of sofas and easy chairs, Robert pattern drawing room cabinet, silver show-cases, tapestry lined drawing room suite office writing table glass book case file cabinet Singers Hand and Foot Sewing Machine music teapoys brass and iron beds oval mirror almyrahs, chival dressing table to match clothes press marble top tables electrict lamps glass, crockery and platedware etc.

Catalogues are published and property is on view.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE.

Good opportunity to Hotel owners, boarding house keepers to buy all sorts of valuable made-to-order household furniture. Billiard table with balls and cues large counters, safe, cash box partition screen, carpet, electric fan and lamps, telephone, cabin large, iron hot cases, glass, crockery, plated ware and linen ware and other articles, suitable for hotels, bar and billiard rooms.

On SUNDAY sale to commence at 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and at 3 p.m. (S.T.)

Under instructions from the proprietor of the Metropole, Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Bona-fide Auction sale on SUNDAY, the 9th day of March, 1924. Sale commence at 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. & at 3 p.m. (S.T.) and on following days at 2-30 p.m. at the premises of the hotel Metropole, Wodehouse Road, opp. Colaba Station, all sorts of valuable household as well as hotel, Bar and Billiard furniture, consisting of large and small dining tables, chairs, marble top side boards and counters, drawing room cabinets, Chesterfield sofas, brass top peg table and chairs rich painted pictures in frame, carpets, telephone cabin, billiard table with balls and cues, Office table, single bedsteads, Mirror and Panelled Almyrahs, fancy writing Tables, safe cash box partition screen, electric fan and lamps, 3 door large sized Iron cases and Store cupboards, kitchen tables, cutlery, glass, crockery and best plated ware and all sorts of household linen Copper and Aluminium utensils, etc., etc.

Property is on view and catalogues are published.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th March, 1924.

AMUSEMENTS.

Starting To-morrow

Saurshtra Kinematograph Co's.

SUPREME ART TRIUMPH

BALEE YAGNA

or

Self-Surrender

at

The Feet Of The Master

THE BEST—IN ART
WONDERFULLY PICTORIAL
with
a Spiritual Charm that everybody will delight in
at

Cinema Majestic

COMMENCING

TO-MORROW

The Great Mythological Story of the Birth of Shri Krishna.

SHRI KRISHNA AVTAR

GLOBE CINEMA

Sandhurst Road.

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT Presents
Imperial Production

RAJA HARISCHANDRA

The most powerful story in seven reels,
Dont miss to see it
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday Extra show at 3-30 p.m.
Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A SUPERB EQUITY PICTURE

TO-NIGHT! —7 REELS— FOR THE LAST TIME!

DANIEL CARSON GOODMAN DRAMA

"WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WOMEN?"

A Splendid Drama with an all-Star cast, including

BARBARA CASTLETON

The Programme includes the International News.

To-day: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. (S. T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road.)

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 9-30 p.m.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE CO.
"S' NICE"
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"HER UNWILLING HUSBAND."
Featuring BLANCHE SWEET.

EMPIRE THEATRE

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"LOVE"
Featuring LOUISE GLAUM.
A MAGNIFICENT PATHE COLOUR.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"REPORTED MISSING."
featuring OWEN MOORE.

Grand Fancy Fete

in aid of

The Poor Parsi Housing Fund

at the

PRINCESS VICTORIA MARY GYMKHANA

(Cooperage)

Under the Patronage of H. E. the Governor. Commencing March 22nd to 29th,

Attractions of Side-Shows on a gigantic Scale.

2 Prizes are offered for the best decorated Stalls. 2

For Particulars re Stalls, Side-Shows, etc., Apply to Khan Saheb H. C. Pastakia at the Old Red Cross Fete Office (Cooperage).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 6.

Maur, Svenson, Bangkok.
Colaba, Harris, Calcutta.
Chakla, Woollatt, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Streefkerk, Coer Kemp, Calcutta.
Katuje Vergotti, Ehrcktube, Karachi.
Steelville, Goodwin, Hull.
British Emperor, Jones, Mahomerah.
Vasna, Gulliver, Busreh.
Mandala, Hewitt, Antwerp.

The following vessels began to load yesterday.

Steamer Bengal Maru, for Kobe.
Steamer Morea for London.
Steamer Taroba for Zanzibar.

S. S. Maur:—The F. E. Campbell Coy.'s steamer Maur, 639 tons, Captain J. Svenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bangkok, with a cargo of timber.

S. S. Colaba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Colaba, 3839 tons, Captain F. F. Harris, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Chakla, 1727 tons, Captain A. E. Woollatt, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Streefkerk:—The E. D. Sassoon Coy.'s steamer Streefkerk, 3823 tons, Captain J. Coer Kemp, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S. S. Steelville:—The W. and A. Graham Coy.'s steamer Steelville, 2300 tons, Captain H. P. Goodwin, will sail to-day from harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S. S. British Emperor:—The Shaw Wallace Coy.'s steamer British Emperor, 2182 tons, Captain F. W. Jones will sail to-day from harbour for Manomerah, with a general cargo.

S. S. Vasna:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Vasna, 2,048 tons, Captain B. Gulliver, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Mandala:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Mandala, 5189 tons, Captain T. W. J. Hewitt, will sail to-day from harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

(THURSDAY, March 6.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Streetkerf 3823 Cal. 6-3 E D S & Co.
2 Caledonia 3430 London 15/3, M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4083 Liverpool 12/3 Graham Co.
4 Cl, Kenneth 3159 N F, N F, J F & Co.
6 Mandala 5190, Ant. 7-3, M M & Co.
7 Ct Valencia 4538 L'pool 1073 K N Co.
8 Nippon 4015 Trieste 8/3 L Triestino.
10 K Vergotti 3181 K'chi 7/3 T M and Co.
11 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe. 12/3 O S Kaisha.
15 Dogra 3281 Japan T M & Co.
16 Genoa 3990 Dunkirk 20/3 O S Kaisha.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gambhira 3196 Karachi 6/3 M M and Co.
3 Bandra 1877, P Gulf, 12/3, M M & Co.
6 Hindoo 3167 K'chi 10/3 J F and Co.
12 & 14 Jeddah 2123 Jeddah 8/3, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B Bengal Maru, 3231 Kobe, 18/3 N Y Kaisha.
C & K Hakadate Maru 5254 Japan 11/3 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Dunslaw 13 and 14/3 Graham and Co. Dunkirk 14/3 Graham and Co.
M Piave 4634, N F, Graham and Co.
N Nirupura 3647 Cal. 5/3 M M & Co.
P Shuja 3112 Jeddah N.F. T M and Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 28th March, Agent P and O S N Co.

Narkunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 11th April Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.

Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 13th June, Agents P and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 27th June, Agents P and O S N Co.

China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mantua due about 11th July Agent P and O S N Co.

Caledonia due about 18th July, Agents P and O S N C.

Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana due about 29th February, Agent B I S N Co.

Manela due about 10th March, Agent B I S N Co.

Domala due about 14th March, Agent B I S N Co.

Mashobra due about 28th March Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Simla due about 2nd March, Agent K N Co.

Elysia due about 13th March, Agent W and A Graham Co

City of Calcutta, due about 19th March, Agent K N Co,

California due about 4th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Karachi due about 26th March Agent K N Co

Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.

City of Paris due about 16th April, Agents K N Co.

Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W. and A Graham Co.

City of Nagpore due about 9th April Agent, K N Co.

Clan Maclean due about 9th March Agent J. F Co.

Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.

Olympia due about 25th May Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Canterbury due about 25th May Agent K N Co.

Castalia due about 8th June Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Evansville due about 6th March. Agent K † Co.

Elyspia due about 22nd June, Agent W & A Graham Co.

City of Venice (not fixed) Agent K N Co.

City of Hongkong due about 16th June Agent K N Co.

City of Karachi due about 13th July Agent K N Co.

City of Cairo due about 28th July Agent K N Co.

City of Valencia due about 14th August Agent K N Co.

EXPORTS.

March 6.

S. S. aCastalia for Marseilles:—55 bales noils, Amarchand, Volkart Bros, 300 cwts linseed, C Jiwanmal and Co, 50 cwts Coriander, C Jiwanmal and Co.

For Liverpool:—11 bales wool raw, C Ganshamdas, 399 cwts Linseed, C Jiwanmal and Co, 100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co, 400 cwts myrabolams, P Mathuradas and Co 10 bales wool raw, N Gokaldas, 5 bales wool raw, D Kunuanmal, 8 bales wool raw, G Gumanmal, 17 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.

S. S. Caledonia for London:—5 cases Bristles, J A Begbie and Co, 100 bales Hemp, N Dawoodjoney, 29 bales cow hides, L Tharia & Sons, 40 cwts Cardamoms, S Goodhan & Sons.

S. S. Mandala for Havre:—41 bales cotton T M Kaisha Ltd, 466 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Dunlaw for Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co, 660 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 4000 cwts Linseed, Ralli Bros.

S. S. Treiel for Rotterdam:—4002 cwts myrabolams, P Mathrodas and Co, 6000 cwts crushed bones F Abrahim & Co, 55 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co, 200 bales cotton, K Perojshaw.

S. S. Steffin via Hamburg:—200 cwts coffee, Thos Cook & Sons, 900 cwts mustard seed, Volkart Bros.

For Bremen:—200 cwts coffee, Thos Cook & Sons, 220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

For Hamburg:—2002 cwts C myrabollams, P Mathradas & Co, 1100 dwts Linseed, Volkart Bros, 1000 Ajwanseed, Volkart Bros, 32 bgs Palma Rosa Oil, Volkart Bros.

For Copenhagen:—100 cwts, Poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

For Marmos:—50 cwts Poppyseed, Volkart Bros.

S. S. Aquilia for Naples:—1000 cwts castorseed, Hamidia Cotton Co, 100 bales cotton, Hamidia Cotton Co, 500 bales cotton, K M Nathoo, 500 bales cotton, M Amarsey and Co.

For Genoa:—660 bales cotton, K M Nathoo, 60 bales cotton, A Durst, 110 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co, 600 cwts Castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S. S. Clan Kennoth for Hamburg:—1052 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Ghent:—450 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Antwerp:—112 bales cotton, Ralli Bros

S. S. City of Valencia for Antwerp:—300 bales Hemp, M B Kaisha Ltd, 2000 cwts Linseed or Kakasiali, A V Veimohamed, 210 cwts Gum arabic, P Kuwarji and Co, 150 bales Hemp, S Permanand.

For Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Louis Dreyfus & Co.

For Liverpool:—1010 bales cotton, Volkart Bros, 1165 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 59 bales Hemp P F, F F Campbell and Co.

S. S. City of Genoa for Dunkirk.—6000 cwts Linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co, 440 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S. S. Nippon for Venice:—110 bales cotton, B Meyer and Co, 356 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—28 bales cotton, B Gordhandas, 616 bales cotton, Ralli Bros, 565 bales cotton, Patel Cotton Co.

S. S. Mirzapore for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton G K Kaisha Ltd, 500 bales cotton, R D Tata & Co, 100 bales cotton, Vardhman Bros, 2000 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd.

S. S. Hakadate Maru for Hongkong:—52½ cwts kismis, E S Abdul Khan, 15 cwts shark fins, H A Mohamed and Co, 15 cwts fish maws H A Mahomed and Sons, 15 cwts Ivory 4 cases and 5 Pcs H Rawji and Sons.

For Kobe:—200 bales cotton, Suzuki & Co Ltd, 11 cwts Ivory 3 cases and 2 Pcs H Rawji and Sons.

S. S. Dogra for Yokocid:—300 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha Ltd,

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton, Y K Kaisha Ld, 142 bales cotton, N Fattely.

For Moji:—300 bales cotton Y K Kaisha Ld, 500 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S. S. Alps Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld.

For Nagoya:—800 bales cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S. S. Bohgel Maru for Kobe:—1500 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ld, 3000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

For Osaka:—2000 bales cotton, N M K Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

March 6.

S. S. Castalia from Liverpool, Agents W. and A Graham and Co:—200 cases cottons, 30 bales cottons, 34 bales cotton yarn, 52 cases cotton yarn, 23 cases Bleached cotton, 50 bales Egyptian cotton, 15 bales cotton rent, 225 bales old Newspaper, 34 S/cp Tiles, 150 mats exhausted cloves, 20 cases Bacons, 20 cases Teps, 14 cases automobiles, 300 bdls Yellow metal sheet, 100 iron bound bdls yellow metal sheet, 50 bdls yellow metal sheet squares, 3007 bdls glvd corr sheet, 750 bdls glvd flat sheet, 200 bdls glvd plain sheet, 100 bdls copper sheets, 7 bris Lubricating Oil, 55 D/s Lubricating Oil, 20½ bris Lubricating Grease, 50 kgs, Lubricating Grease, 10 bris Lubricating Grease, 30 cases common soap, 120 boxes common soap, 65 cask Pulley, 48 cases Chrome alum, 1600 cask China clay, 40 bales Paper, 30 drums Magnesium chloride, 150 D/s Bleaching powder, 100 D/bags Fine salt, 49 cases bottled Beer, 20 cases Port wine, 60 cases Glycerine, 49 cases soap, 50 cases Toilet soap, 3850 boxes toilet soap, 100 W I Split Pulleys, 21 cases Solid Carbolic acid in bottles, 2828 bdls Hoops, 19 bales wool, 60 bris Tallow, 137 bales cotton wool.

S. S. Shuja from Jeddah, Agents Turner Morison and Co, 12 cases Specie, 4 bdls carpets.

From Aden:—12 bdls Hides, 5 bales Hides, 14 attal moong, 8 jottas Gum, 30 jottas soap, 6 bales skin, 13 pkgs Dry fish, 52 cases Ghee, 67 bdls clothing, 4 cases clothing.

FORGED NOTES CONSPIRACY CASE.

SPECIAL MAGISTRATE'S ORDERS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, March 5.

Mr. Harris, Special Magistrate has pronounced orders in the main Forged Notes Conspiracy Case, committing 17 accused to sessions and sentencing Ting Mahomed Din of Jhelum and Janat Bibi of Gujerat to four years' imprisonment and Rs. 200 fine each. Topandass of Khanewal, Ghulam Hussain of Lahore to four years' rigorous imprisonment including three months' solitary imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 and Rs. 300 respectively and Mohamed Azim of Gujerat to two years' rigorous imprisonment including three months' solitary imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 and directing that proceedings be instituted against Habi Bux accused absconder against whom evidence has been recorded under Section 87 and 88 Criminal Procedure Code.

NETHERLANDS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

An International Exhibition of Commerce And Industry will be held at Tilburg (Holland) from 18th July to 18th August 1924 and any articles sent from India will be welcome at the Exhibition. Further particulars concerning the Exhibition can be had at the Consulaat Der Nederlanden, Post Box 885, Exchange Building, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

CATHOLIC CHARITIES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be obliged if you will kindly publish the following few remarks which I am induced to make in view of the confusion caused,—a confusion which, I submit, should be removed or cleared up:—

Before I come to the point, I beg to make a way for a clear understanding of the matter by explaining the relative positions of the two Roman Catholic prelates, each of whom has been operating in the city and Island of Bombay for funds, subscriptions, &c, towards some objects or other. By a Concordat entered into between the King of Portugal—now Portugal is a Republic—and the late Pope Leo XIII, certain arrangements were arrived at, one of which is that the Portuguese Government should provide schools, orphanages, asylums and other institutions and establishments for the people under the Portuguse Patronage. Dr. Alban Goodier, as the Archbishop of Bombay, holds territorial jurisdiction in the City and Island of Bombay. In Salsette, his jurisdiction is personal; whereas, that of the Bishop of Damaun territiroal. Dom Sebastiao Jose Pereira, has no territiroal jurisdiction in Bombay.

Hence it follows that whereas Dr. Goodier has jurisdiction, and right to operate, in Bombay, he has no such jurisdiction or right outside Bombay. Two recent cases may be cited here in this connection. Dr. Goodier was offered by Government a large piece of land in Salsette for a certain benevolent institution, but as Mgr. L. C. Pera, who is practically the Bishop of Damaun, objected to Dr. Goodier's jurisdiction over the contemplated institution, the offer had to be abandoned. I also learn that in last month, Dr. Moodier went to Culvem in Salsette on a pastoral visit to his church there. The bell of the Gorai Church under the Damaun jurisdiction was not rung for him, and the Gorai priest objected to Gorai confraternity turning out to do honour to him. The omission of the usual courtesy concerns the Gorai priest. But he goes further and takes exception to Culvem parishioners conducting their prelate, Dr. Goodier, in procession to, and from, their Church, on the ground that Salsette is in the territory of the Damaun Bishop and that Culvem in Salsette. How the Bishop of Damaun can, therefore, put up placards etc., and do other things right all about the town and island of Bombay, seems to be inconceivable.

I have explained the relative positions and conflicting claims of the English and the Portuguese prelates; and I now come to the point namely, the confusion arising as to the organisations started for getting charities out of the Bombay public. The trade-marks of respective organizations are rather difficult to be recognised and differentiated. For instance, in the 'Times of India", of saturday the 1st instant, page 6, last column, you have Fancy Fete, announced for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, in aid of the "Bombay Catholic Welfare Organization," and in the same column lower down under the heading "Catholic Charities Organization" you are told that it will interest the public to know that the Fancy Fete held in mid-December realised the sum of a little over Rs. 30,000 nett and that it has been handed to Dr. A. Goodier, who controls the various charities. One would fancy the moneys to be collected on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday at the Gloria Church are to go to him. It is apparent that the two organizations are likely to be confused with one another, and I know, as a matter of fact, that many have given their mites and help to the Luso-Goans Organizations and institutions in the belief that they are controlled by Dr. Goodier. Among others the following points may, therefore, be noted:—That the Bishop of of Damaun ought to tap the Portuguese Government for his flock's wants, that the money for the charities organized in the Portuguese jurisdiction goes to people hailing from Portuguese territories, that the accumulations of the Fund, called, "Pius X Fund" towards which, since 1903 or thereabout, churches in Bombay, Salsette, and Bassein, contribute 5 per cent of their income, *plus* first Sunday collection every month, are in the hands of the Bishop of Damaun of Mgr. Pera.—Yours, etc.,

OBSERVER.

Bombay, 1st Mar.,

THE DADABHAI STATUE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—*Anent* the memorial statue of the Grand Old Man of India, may I be allowed to mention through your esteemed columns one more piece of information that has come to my knowledge and which I have verified by referring it to the artist in question? At Baroda, Mr. M. K. Kohlatkar, an artist and sculptor who has started a foundry under the name of the Kohlatkar Scientific Art Foundry, in which he turns out very good bronze statues, was never consulted with regard to Dadabhai's Statue. The work turned out by the Foundry has been approved by the authorities of the Sir J. J. School of Art, who have specially given the Foundry an order for preparing a bronze statue for exhibiton in the ensuing exhibition to be held in England. The statue now turned out by the Foundry is a marvellous piece of work. Though it is a statue of full size it has been prepared within the short period of 5 weeks. When such skilled artists who are residents of the land in whose service the Grand Old Man of India toiled throughout his life, were not consulted or given an opportunity of showing their skill, how can the Committee, which seeks to perpetuate the G. O. M.'s memory, say that they had consulted all Indian artists." Evidently the message of that saint whose creed was *Swadeshi* and whose gospel was *Swarajya*, has not touched the hearts of the members of the Committee.—Yours, etc.,

C. J. PANDIT.

Khadia, Ahmedabad,
3rd March, 1924.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 6.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 9/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 19/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 5/8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 21/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 29/32.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 11/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 23/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 695.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A., Frcs 765.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs 755.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 150.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 144.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 170.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs 238.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 170½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 339.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.29-7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 105.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 121.00.
London—Rome Liras 100.00.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—Steady market.

	London, Mar. 5.
Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 21/32 Steady
Bar Gold	4—15—11 quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/16 Steady

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Mar. 6, Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 19/32
Bank Demand	1/4 5/8
Dem. Acceptance 3m/s	1/4 29/32
Fcs. Demand	690
American Dollars	339
Hongkong Dollars	170
Shanghai	238
Japan	150 1/2
Singapore	170 1/2

Market Steady.

	London, Mar. 5.
Rates 3 per cent.	57
Bar Silver Spot	33 7/16
„ 2 months hence ..	33 5/16

Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet Quietly steady.

India bought

Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent since 5th July, 1923.

Interest day to day loans ..	2 1/4
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 1/8

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

	New York, Mar. 5.
Demand Bills	429.50
	London, Mar. 5.
Exchange on London in Paris ..	10.49.5
„ „ „ Germany	..
„ „ „ „ Italy	..
Stockholm	16.48
Christiania	32.55
Amsterdam	11.54
Switzerland	24.84
Belgium	120.12
Athens	257.50
	London, Mar. 4.
Cuban Sugar M. Sellers	29

DISCOUNTS

	London Feb 5
DISCOUNTS Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	3 3/8
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 6/8
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ 6 „ ..	4 3/8
Rentes 5 per cent	20 14

WAR LOANS, ETC.

	London, Mar 5.
Funding Loan 4% 1960/90..	£ 87 5 8+2/3
Victory Bonds 4% ..	91 1/8 unchgd
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	101 „
Consols 2 1/2% ..	.. 55 5/8— /4"
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	.. 45 unchgd
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan] ..	.. 65+1/8
Govt. Securities 3%	.. 56+1/8

	London, Feb. 5.
Conversation Loan	..£ 753/8
5 1/2per cent IndianLoan „ ..	100 1/4
7 per cent Indian	£

BULLION,

BOMBAY, March 6.

Sovereigns ready, Rs. 16/8/6.
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/8/3.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 26/9.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 26/7.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 26/6.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 83/3.

LONDON, March 5.

Bar gold ready, £ 95-11.
Silver ready, d. 33-7.
Silver forward, d. 33-5.

TONE OF SILVER—Steady, India bought, China sold.

GOLD

Bombay, Mar 6.			
Ready —26—10—3			
Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Fagan 26—5—3	26—7—3	....	26—7—3
Chytar 26—4—3	26—6—	....	26—6—0
Teji Mandi			
Fagan 6—3—9			
Chytar 0—7—9			
Tone—Market Steady.			

SILVER.

Bombay. Mar 6.			
Ready—82—7—0			
Vaida Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m
Fagan 82 8 0	82—14—0	—	82—14 0

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

6th March 1924.

To-day Reuter reported 2 to 3 points down in old crops and 20 to 30 points up in new crops in New York futures. The market advanced at the opening but closed easier on speculative selling. Liverpool has been reported 50 to 60 points higher. The market advanced on short covering and better spot demand.

Although America shows no signs as yet of recovering, the market there has now remained steady for a day or two and so far as we can judge urgent liquidation is over and that prices are at a safe level. We must however express no definite views as to the probable course of prices in the near future we still hold that present prices are too low and that ultimately a level more in keeping with the statistical strength of the position is likely to be attained.

The Marwari Bazar opened this morning unchanged at Rs. 568 for F. G. Broach April/May, and sharply advanced to Rs. 587 on Commission Houses and Bull operators buying. Touching Rs. 590 the prices further improved to Rs. 603 on jobbers and shrons buying. Selling by shrons caused a decline and the market dropped to Rs. 590. At about this level Bull operators and a well-known Indore operator were free buyers which lifted the values to Rs. 597 at which rate the market closed at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 565½ and advanced to Rs. 570 on Commission and Japanese Houses buying. On selling by jobbers the market dropped to Rs. 566½ and closed steady at Rs. 568.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 525 and advanced to Rs. 530. Again going down to Rs. 528 the values sharply improved to Rs. 540 on buying by Bulls, the Bazar closing at the same rate at 4 p.m. Whilst, Oomra May opened at Rs. 537 and going up to Rs. 539 again declined to Rs. 537. At about this level Commission Houses and Bulls were buyers and the values sharply improved to Rs. 550 at which price the Bazar closed at 4 p.m. F. G. Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. and Rs. respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

Bombay, Mar. 6.		
Fully Good Broach ..	April/May	568
Fully Good Bengal ..	March	495
Fully Good Bengal ..	May.	501
Fine Oomra	March.	541
Fine Oomra	May.	551

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Mar. 6.

Description, Super-Fine, Fine, F. Good.			
M. G. Bengal and Sind			
Punjab	525	515	500
M. G. Oomra No. 3	560	550	535
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1	590	580	565
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2	575	565	550
M. G. Broach	595	585	575
M. G. Mathia	550	540	525
M. G. Khandesh	555	545	530

EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Mar. 6		
Fully Good Broach April/May	..	567
„ „ Bengal March	..	495

Chytar 82—15—0 83—4—0 — 83—4—0
Teji Mandi
Asha
Fagan 1—0—6
Chytar 1—3—0
Tone—Market Steady

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BOMBAY, March 6.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 67/4.
4 per cent Conversion Loan 84/8.
5 per cent War Loan 93/8.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 97/5.
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 98/4.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 103.
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 104.
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 101/8.
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 103.
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 104/4.
6½ per cent Bombay Development loan due 1935 108/4.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 76.
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 101/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 75/8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 101/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 75/8.

SHARES.

BOMBAY, March 6.

Market closed quiet. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1370, India 75/8xd. Central Bank 28 and Eastern Bank 78.

COTTON MILLS

Ah. Advance 415, Apollo 25 By. Cotton 555, By Dyeing 668/12, Century 345, Cent India 465, Colaba Land 163/12, Coorla 131/4 xd, Crescent 243/8, Dawn 545, Edw. Sassoon 206/4, Elphinstone 48/12, Fazulbhoy 800, Finlay 560 xd, F. Petit 1200, Gokak 115, Ind. Bleaching 183/12, Ind. Manwa 3/3/12, Jamshed Mfg. 135, Kastoorchand 175, Kohinoor 202/8, Kohinoor 1175, Laxmi Cotton 5100, Madhowji 200, Mathuradas 595, M. Petit 2975n, Meyer Sassoon 145, Morarji 3500, New Great 360, New City 295, Pabani 325, Pearls 518/12, Phoenix 422/8, Shapurji 807/8, Simplex 807/8, Standard 1009, Swan 700 xd, Swadeshi 472/4, Tata Mill 277/8, Vishnu Cotton 1870.

MICELLANEOUS.

Alcock 220, By. Burma 290, By. Burma N. I. 63/12, Bt. Burma Pet 5/15 Bombay Tramway 87/8, Bombay Steam 87/8, Bundi Cement 8/12, Katni Ord. 70, Katni Defd. 180, New India 13/8, Shivrajpur 40/8, Tata Iron Ord. 26/12, Tata Iron Defd. 101/4, Tata Hydro 690, and Scindia Steam 7/8.

Chartered Bank ..	..	.. £ 20
Hongkong ..	..	.. £ 132
National Bank ..	..	.. „ 44
Eastern	..	.. „ 5 5/8
P. & O. Banking Corp.	..	.. „ 12 1 2

„ „ „ May	..	500
Fine Oomra March ..	..	540
„ „ May ..	..	550

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT.

Messrs Patel Brothers' report of 6th March says:—

New York market 5th March 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known Prices in Liverpool	Closing Prices	Since Previous Close.
28.13	Mar.			28.10	—03
28.45	May.	28.75—30	28.68—24	28.41	—04
27.87	July.			27.85	—02
25.11	Oct.			25.40	+29
24.77	Dec.			25.10	+33

Telegraphic market advices: May highest 28.86, lowest 28.15, range .71 points. Small market. Better feeling. Speculative selling absorbed by limits down.

Liverpool Market 5th March 1924.

Previous Close	Delivery	Opening Prices	Price. at 11 A. M.	Closing Prices	Since Previous close
16.24	Mar.			16.54	+30
16.20	May.	16.35+15	16.38+18	16.52	+32
15.92	July	16.09+17	16.12+20	16.27	+35
14.52	Oct.	14.61+09		14.71	+19
14.09	Jan.			14.29	+20
Egyptian.					
18.90	May.			19.45	+49
18 21	Nov.			18.55	+34

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Tuesday last estimated at 275,000,

(2) 11-20 a.m. Small market. Tone of market good. Spot sales 7000. Operatives meeting employers to-morrow; settlement expected.

(3) American cross rate 430. May highest 16.59, lowest 16.28, range .31 points.

(4) 4-40 p.m. Distinctly better tone in Liverpool. Heavy rains reported in the belt. Market looks liquidated thoroughly. Better trade reports America.

	Liverpool, Mar 5.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	7,000
„ „ Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	200
„ „ Sales of East Indian ..	100

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES—

Mid. Americans Spot Improved demand		16.8
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels ..		20.05
New York, 11 a.m.	Mar. ..	28.39
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)	May ..	28.71
	July ..	28.08
New Orleans 10 A. M.	Mar. ..	29.00
	May, ..	28.60

	Liverpool, Mar. 5. To-day's prices
Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool.	Mar. .. 16.54+30
	May .. 16.52+32
	July .. 16.27+35
	Oct. .. 14.71+19

OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool March 6

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's Prices
March	16.49—05
April	—
May	16.46—06
June	—
July	16.27
August	—
September	—
October	14 75+04
November	—
December	—
January	14.35+06
February	—
March	—
Egyptians—May ..	19.45

Liverpool, Feb,5

Future delivery prices:—

Months	To-days price.
Mar.	—
April.	—
May.	16.30+10
June.	—
July.	16.04+12
Aug.	—
Sept.	—
Oct.	14.58+06
Nov.	—
December	—
January.	—
Feb	—
Egyptians Mar.	—
May...	19.25

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mas. 5

Months	To-day's Price
March	16.54+30
April	16.52+32
May	16.52+32
June	16.48+35
July	16.27+35
August	15 74+35
September	15 [illegible]+22
October	14.71+19
November	14 4[illegible]+19
December	14 35+19
January	14.[illegible]9+20
February	14 24+18
March	14 19+17
Tone.—steady	

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Mar. 5

M. G. Bengal Good, ...	11.15
„ „ Fully Good	11.55
„ „ Fine	11.95
No. 1 Oomra, Good	11.85
„ „ Fully Good ..	12 35
„ „ Fine	12.85
M G. Broach, Good	13.4
„ „ Fully Good	13.85
„ „ Fine	14.25
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.05
„ „ Fully Good	11.45
„ „ Fine	11.45

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Mar.. 5.

Mar.	.. 19.40+69
April	.. 19.40+62
May	.. 19.45+49
June	.. 19.50+48
July	.. 19.55+48
Aug.	.. 19.35+33
Sept.	.. 19.00+30
Oct.	.. 18.77+31
Nov.	.. 18.55+34
Dec.	.. 18.55+34
Jan.	.. 18.50+34

AMERICAN COTTON —CLOSING PRICES

New York, Mar. 5

	To-day's Prices.
Futures at New York. Mar. ..	28.10—03
May ..	28.41—02
July ..	27.85—02
Oct. ..	25.40—01

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Mar. 5.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	7,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	1,000
„ Exports to Continent	3000
Futures at New York	
„ „ „ March ..	28.10— 3
„ „ „ May ..	28.41— 2
„ „ „ July ..	27.85 — 2
„ „ „ October.. ..	25.40+39
Spot Cotton at New York ..	28.41—10
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	28.88 unchged
Futures „ „ May	28.30+14
„ „ „ July	27.55+12
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	15 1/2
Silver foreign mined	64

WHEAT

London, Mar. 5.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers	43/
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs F/M Paid Sellers	42/4 1/2
AUSTRALIAN F/M paidsellers-firm and fair trade	44/9
KARACHI BARLEY M/J Sellers New Crop	31/6
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs, G.L.F M/J Sellers	44/9
Tone—Firmer.	
Wheat Cargo Barletta Russo 62 1/2 lbs	
44/ February Shipment to Italy. Paid	

WHEAT AND SEEDS

Bombay, Mar 6, 6/30 p. m.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association—

Ready.	Bazar. Tosma. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-3[illegible]	49 0 0	6 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	38 0 0	6 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	42 0 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 2 0	10 10 0
Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	12 6 0	12 14 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	12 3 0	12 10 0
Teelseed, White 85-18 ..	76 0 0	15 8 0
Teelseed, Gujas 75-20 ..	73 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed Gujas 80-2[illegible] ..	69 0 0	14 8 0
Teelseed, Bhat	64 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White ..	12 4 0	12 12 0
Groundnuts	69 0 0	14 0 0
Rapeseed	10 0 0	10 8 0
Barley	33 0 0	—
Jamorseed	74 0 0	15 2 0
Cotton Seed: Ready Delivery ..	42 0 0	5 14 0
Forward	Rs. a. p	
Wheat, A/M	6 11 3	
Linseed M/A	12 11 3	
Groundnut F/M	68 0 0	
Teelseed, Gujas, 85-18 F/M.	15 8 0	
Gujarat castor seed Vishak	74 0 0	

METALS.

London, Mar. 5.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 70 3/4
Standard Copper G.M.B. ..	„ 66 7/8
Copper Braziers	„ 89
Yellow Metal	„ 8 1/4
Hard Spelter	31 1/4
Corrugated Sheets	18 5/10

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, Mar. 6. per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	64 0 0
Brass	1/	65 0 0
Brass	1 1/4	66 8 0
Brass	1 1/2	66 8 0
Brass	1 3/4	64 8 0
Brass	2	66 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Mar. 7, per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	71 0 0
Copper	1/	73 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	73 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	75 0 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 0 0
Copper	2/	75 0 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		29 0 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		73 8 0
Lead, Country		18 0 0
German Brass M 3/4		63 8 0
„ „ „ 1		64 0 0
„ „ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		65 8 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 8 0
American 3/4		71 0 0
„ 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

	Bombay, Mar, 5 per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1 0 6
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1 2 0
Jurrimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0 15 6
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	.. ..
David	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Shapurji	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Prikamdas	No. 10 1/2	0 15 0
Sattare	No. 10 1/4	0 15 6
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0 13 6
Lighthouse	No. 6 1/2	0 13 3
Japan	No. 40/1	1 13 9
Japan	No. 42/2	2 1 0
Japan	No. 20	1 2 3
Japan	No. 32	1 9 9

JAVA SUGAR.

London, Mar. 5

Fine White Java C. F. Calcutta Feb. March Sellers	32/6
July Sellers	27/—
July Sept. Sellers	26/
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers	26/4
Fine white Java C. and F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers	26/4

LINSEED

London Feb, 5.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags April/May Dom. Sellers..	..£ 19 5/8
Buyers at lower Steadeer and reanher Geacer	1/8
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
„ Months J/A Done	40—
„ Buyers, lower May./Aug. Paid	38 1 8

RUBBER.

London, Mar 5

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Apr./May 12
Plantation First Latex Crepe Mar. 13
Tone :—Very irregular,

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March. 6.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Mar. 5, 1924.

Cotton	.. 10628 Bales
Wheat	.. 1650s Cwts
Linseed	.. 10864 „
Rape etc., ...	.. 3268 „
Gingellyseed	.. 1287 „
Poppyseed	.. 1986 „
Groundnuts	.. 1663 „
Castorseed	.. 3302 „
Rice	.. 108580 „
Myrabollams	.. 12854 „
Cottonseed	.. 3293 „
Mowraseed	.. Nil
Gram	.. 4936 „
Juwar	.. 4118 „
Masur	.. Nil
Barley	.. Nil „
Bajri	.. 2803 „
Coal	.. 9897 Tons.

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Jan. 31st

Khadi	..Rs. A. P
Textile	.. 1 2 3
E. D. Sassoon	.. 1 2 0
Elphinstone	.. 1 2 0
Longcloth (Fullweight) 34/40 inches	
Rachael per lb.	.. 0 0 0
Standard per lb.	.. 1 10 0
Century per lb.	.. 1 8 0
Hindustan per lb.	.. 1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	.. 1 9 0
Textile per lb.	.. 1 9 0
Phoenx per lb., ...	.. 1 7 0
Pearl per lb.	.. 1 9 0
Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb	.. 1 7 0
Elphinstone (Balti) per lb. ..	1 9 6
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb. ..	1 8 6
Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5203—	
Rachael per lb.	.. 1 8 6
Swan Finlay.	.. 0 0 0
Pearl per lb.	.. 1 9 0
E. D. Sassoon per lb. ..	.. 1 8 6
Longcloth :—Quality	
Rachael per lb.	.. 1 9 6
Fazulbhai per lb.	.. 1 9 0
Swan Finlay per lb.	.. 1 0 6
Longcloth Satin Calender, 34/40.	
Textile(Hand) per lb. ..	.. 1 7 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	.. 1 7 6
Century (Bugle) per lb. ..	.. 1 7 6
Bombay Cotton per lb. ..	.. 1 7 0
Pahelwan per lb.	.. 1 6 0
Chula chhap	.. 1 3 0
Salita :—	
Pabaney per lb.	.. 1 5 0
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	.. 1 7 6
Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	.. 1 10 3
Jacob E. D. per lb.	.. 1 8 6
Textile (Bicycle per lb. ..	.. 1 10 3
Dhooties 10 yards :—	
Spring (Balance) per lb. ..	.. 1 8 9
Textile (Bicycle per lb. ..	.. 1 8 9
Check 5 lb. Grey Drill —	
Standard per piece	7 0 0
Phoenix per piece	7 0 0
Swan Finlay per piece ..	6 14 0
Parel	7 10 0
Hearth Brand per lb. ..	7 6 0
Bleached Check :—	
Kasturchand per piece ..	.. 8 6 0
Bombay United per piece	.. 8 4 0
Black Check 5 lb. :—	
Textile per piece	.. 9 8 0
E. D. Rachael per piece ..	.. 9 8 0
Pearl	.. 13 0 0
Hindustan	.. 13 2 0

SUGAR REPORT.

6th March 1924.

The market to-day has opened round about yesterday's level and has recorded steady, though a little easy and quiet tone. There has been a decline of 2 penny per cwt in new Crop forward positions. As elsewhere expected by us this morning, there has been a good demand for spot sugar as shown by 4000 bags as to-day's outside for Local Consumptions. It is difficult indeed to gauge the exact turn the market will take but we believe at any rate there will not be any abnormal fluctuations.

Our Java agent's telegrams this morning run as follows:—

"22 1/8 guilders per picul ex. warehouse first cost.—Export during February estimated 850000 piculs."

The s/s Nurmahal has left Java Ports with a cargo of 71,000 bags of Java sugar out of which 55,000 are for Bombay and is due to arrive on or about the 15th inst. s/s Sommelsdijk is due to arrive here on or about the 10th instant and is reported to bring about 15,000 bags of German Refined Sugar for Bombay. Another steamer has arrived to-day with continental B.R.B. Beet sugar with a cargo of about 8,000 bags.

Our Java Agent's latest telegrams are as follows:—

"22 guilders per picul first cost ex. warehouse erratic."

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar.

Fine White Java Ready Rs. 28/8 per cwt. Transhipment Rs. 24 per ex. Bond.
February sh. 32/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
March sh. 32/3 per cwt. F.B.H.
June/July sh. 27/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
July/September sh. 26/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
Continental B.R.B. Beet Sugar Ready Rs. 28/8 per cwt.
February/March shipment sh. 31/10 per cwt. F.B.H.
Transhipment Rs. 23/6 per cwt.

OIL SEEDS.

London, Mar. 4.

Business has been transacted to-day in:—
Linseed Calcutta at £ 19 5/8 for April/May shipment to Hull.
Linseed La Plata Argentine at £ 19 7/8 for April/May shipment to Hull.
Rapeseed Feerozepore at £ 17 5/8 for April/May shipment to Hull.
Castorseed Bombay at £ 23 7/8 for February/March shipment to Amsterdam, and for March/April shipment to Hull.
Castorseed Bombay at £ 24 March/April shipment to Hull sellers.
STEADIER.
Cottonseed Bombay £ 10 3/8 M/A Buyers.
FREIGHT.
Coal Cardiff to Bombay 13/6.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 5th Mar. 1924.

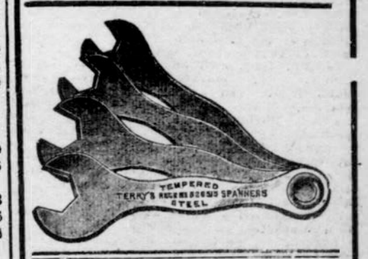
Means of observations taken at 0 a.m., 3 a.m., 6 a.m., 9 a.m., 4 p.m., 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.

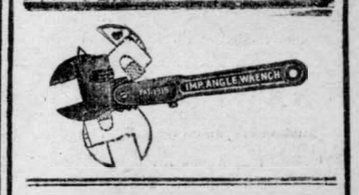
Barometer corrected & 32 deg. Fahr.	29.0.0 in.
Temperature of air	81.9 degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	72.9 „
Dew point	69.9 „
Relative humidity of air ..	63 %
Clouds .. cloudy (0 to 10)	6 „
Rain .. cloudy (0 to 10)	0.0 „
Maximum temperature of air	91.7 „
Minimum „ „ „	76.2 „
General direction of wind from	
midnight to midnight	ENE,ESE,WSW,N
Movement of wind from midnight to midnight	92

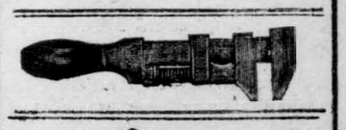
HIGH WATER. | LOW WATER.

Week Day	Date	Bombay Mean Time	Height in feet	Bombay Mean Time	Height in feet
	Mar.	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Th.	3	9 41	26 1	3 4 50	17 0
		22 32	28 5	16 41	18 10
F.	4	10 33	26 10	4 5 27	16 7
		23 11	28 10	17 20	18 0
Sat.	8	9 19	25 9	8 0 31	16 6
		12 34	27 8	18 28	17 3
S.	9	0 49	284	9 6 59	16 7
		13 8	275	18 59	17 7
M	10	2 17	278	10 8 38	17 9
		14 44	251	20 26	19 1
Tu	11	2 4	26 5	11 8 24	17 7
		14 46	26 9	20 36	19 11
W.	12	2 31	25 8	12 8 58	18 1
		15 25	25 1	21 15	20 10

ALL KINDS OF
MOTOR-TOOLS
CAN BE HAD HERE







EMPIRE
AUTOMOBILES
New Queen's Road, BOMBAY.

Telephone No. 22475 | Proprietors RANE Ltd. | Telegram Autoworks.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

	Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M.	Dept. H. M.
Bombay Peshawar Mail ...	x11.30	*16.0
Gujarat Mail	8.42	20.45
Delhi Express	6.30	21-0
Kathiawar Express	7.40	21.35
Express	§20.25	7.5

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March, 1924.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17- 0	12-30
Calcutta Mail (via Jub.)	13- 0	21- 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	7- 0	15-45
Madras Mail	6-30	22-45
Poona Mail	11-30	15- 0
Inter III Poona Express ...	12-20	14-15
Poona Express	19-55	7-45
Delhi & Lucknow Express ..	9- 0	21-30
Madras Fast Passenger	21-46	9- 0

BANK RATES.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 9 per cent.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Kaisar-I-Hind" with the mails from London of the 28th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 6 a.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

The P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from Bombay of 1st instant arrived at Aden at 3 p.m. on the 5th instant and left there at 11 p.m. the same day.

G WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The following gentlemen have been elected to represent this ward to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.

Messrs. D. A. Dharmkar and D.V. Pradhan.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF SRI RAM-

Under the auspices of the above Committee, a public meeting will be held to-day at 9 p.m. at the New Rangaris Chall, Khar Road, Bandra.

Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar M.L.C. and Jayakukhlal Mehta, M.L.C. will speak on "The duty for to-morrow."

The Bandra Municipal Elections come off to-morrow (Saturday). Every voter is requested to give all his votes to the candidates of the Congress Party. Those who want to help the Committee on the election day, should meet together at the office of Congress Committee at 7 a.m. to-morrow.

BOMBAY P. C. COMMITTEE.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day at 6 p.m. at the Congress Office, Krishna Building, Fort.

HEALTH REPORT.

Statement showing the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 5th March 1924 to 6 a.m. of 6th March 1924.

Small-pox attacks 11 deaths 6; Cholera attacks nil deaths nil; Plague attacks 9 deaths 2; Influenza attacks nil deaths nil.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Stillborn) 132.

Total Mortality this day last year 109.

SOCIOLOGY IN PROGRESS.

Prof. Patrick Geddes will deliver the concluding of his series of lectures on "Contemporary Civilisation to-day at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Royal Institute of Science, East Wing, second floor next to Elphinstone College. The subject of this lecture will be "Sociology in Progress."

Interested persons are cordially invited to attend.

LATE PROF. LOUIS PELTIER.

A meeting of the members of the Salle Francaise and the students and friends of the late Prof. Louis Peltier will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 6 p.m. at the Salle Francaise, Thoburn House, Apollo Bunder, to record their sense of grief at his sudden death and to consider steps to be taken to commemorate his services in a suitable way. M. Daniel Levi, Consul for France, will preside.

A SHIVAJI BUST.

Mr. R. K. Phadke, the well-known local sculptor, whose marble bust of Shivaji Maharaja, prepared for the Sri Shivaji Mandir, Poona, last year, was deservedly praised on all hands for its masterly delineation of the personality of the Great Maharatta warrior and statesman, recently prepared another similar bust of Shivaji and the same has been purchased by H.H. the Maharaja of Indore and placed by him in the "Home of Greatness," a local Valhalla.

BIRTHDAY ANNIVERSARY OF SRI RAMKRISHNA PARAMAHANSA.

The eighty-ninth Birthday Anniversary of Bhagavan Sri Ramkrishna Paramahansa Deva will be celebrated at the Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Santa Cruz, on Sunday, the 9th instant. Feeding of the poor will form the special feature of the celebrations.

Programme:—Bhajan 8 to 8-30 a.m. (S.T.); Pravachan by Sri Dada Maharaj of Satara 8-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. (S.T.); Music 10 a.m. to 11 a.m. (S.T.); Feeding of the poor 11 a.m. to 12 noon (S.T.); Public meeting at the Cawasji Jehangir Hall Esplanade Road at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

Any voluntary contributions either in kind or coin in aid of the above Celebrations will be thankfully received at the Ashram, Santa Cruz.

The Special Committee appointed by the Corporation to inquire into the collapse of the Mohammedan Orphanage in June 1923, when 42 lives were lost endorse conclusions of the city architect as to the principal causes of the collapse relating to structural alterations made to the building. The Committee do not think it necessary to organise special relief parties to give relief on occasions of emergency.—A. P.

SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

TO BE OPENED BY MRS. GANDHI.

The work of the Exhibition is rapidly going on and will soon be completed. Amongst the stalls for Khaddar, those occupied by Shri Khadi Bhandar of Bombay and Rashtriya Stree Sabha are likely to be the most attractive. The Shri Khadi Bhandar has, besides stalls for sale, engaged one exhibits stall in which will be placed the specimens of best silk and cotton Khaddar work of Kashmir and other notable places in India.

Besides stalls for the sale of Khaddar and Swadeshi goods as also for the exhibits, the Exhibition authorities have provided a series of instructive and pleasant side-shows. There will be a Maze (or Swaraj Panth) through the winding intricacies of which, one will find it very difficult to discover the real way leading to "Free India." Again there will be "the Darshan of Gandhi Yuga" which will present to the spectator a faint vision of what Gandhian method of simple life means to India. The fine Arts Exhibition will be the chief centre of attraction. It will contain life-like wax-statues of "Mahatma Gandhi spinning on Charka", "Lokmanya Tilak reading 'Kesari'" and many other productions depicting Aryan Life and History. Besides these, there will be swinging wheels, restaurants, a general library and many other things of innocent pleasure. The visitors will also be treated by Prof. Balvant with his marvellous feats of physical strength.

Shrimati Kasturba Gandhi has kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony which will take place on Monday, the 10th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.) before a distinguished gathering of national leaders and prominent citizens of Bombay.

Admission fee on the first day during the opening ceremony will be Re. 1-0-0 and afterwards and on all subsequent days it will be four annas.

Coupon books, each containing 10 tickets, will be had for Rs. 2-0-0 per each.

It is sincerely hoped that appreciative public of Bombay will help the Exhibition in every possible way.

The office of the Exhibition has been removed to the grounds of the Exhibition pandal. All enquiries should be, therefore, made at the Exhibition office.

BALEE YAGNA,

OR PRIDE BEFORE A FALL.

The Saurashtra Kinematograph Company of Rajkot deserve the thanks of the Indian public, especially the Hindus, on their successful film production of the famous mythological story of King Balee and God Waman. The story has been handed through centuries, and is to-day not the less accepted among the Hindus, because of certain fundamental principles the story reveals. It forcibly illustrates the adage "Pride goes before a fall." The pictures vividly bring home to the public how King Balee was humbled to dust by the Lord Vishnu. The story goes that this proud King aspired to the throne of Indra and performed many sacrifices, and just when he was about to succeed, consternation spread at the court of Indra and the latter with all his hosts besought the aid of the Lord Vishnu. Vishnu appeared before King Balee in the form of a tiny Brahmin and begged for three steps of ground, which the proud King readily promised. Vishnu then assumed the *virat swarup* and in two steps covered Heaven and Earth, and placed the third step on the head of Balee and thrust him to the abysmal depths of Patala or Hell. Balee is still worshipped in several parts of the country once every year, and on the occasion presents are given to the female kinsfolk. The film, of which a private show was given the other day at the Cinema Majestic, is a great success and is well worth seeing by all lovers of Hindu Puranas and Mythology.

BANDRA MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir.—I was very glad to read in your valuable paper of today the note taken by your Bandra correspondent of the yeoman services of Mr. Augustus Pereira for the rate-payers and recommending him in fitting terms which he rightly deserves, the solid support of the public. As this election is coming on Saturday next the 8th instant I hope the voters of the "F Ward" will muster strong on that day and will see that he is returned by a large majority so as not to miss the valuable services of such a distinguished worker in the cause of the public.

Yours etc.,

Citizen of Bandra.

BANDRA, March 6.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY

During the 9th week of the current year the total mortality 869 was 29 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 36.07. The mortality for the 9th week of 1923 was 841 and death-rate 35.84, and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium (1919-1923) was 1,030 and death-rate 48.20.

The number of deaths from influenza during the week was 5 and that from diseases of the respiratory system 331 as against 6 and 327 respectively in the preceding week. Out of the total deaths, 183 were among infants under one year of age; 25 deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who at the time of their death had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera was absent during the week. Small-pox caused 73 attacks and 32 deaths. Plague caused 24 attacks and 20 deaths.

The number of live-births registered during the week was 426 and compares favourably with that for the 9th week of 1923 when the figure was 403 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1919-1923), viz., 383.

KENYA INSULT AND BOMBAY COUNCIL.

NO GRANT FOR EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

MR. MEHTA'S MOTION CARRIED.

The Bombay Legislative Council had again a day of glorious success on Thursday when the popular party not only threw away the demand for the British Empire Exhibition, but also reduced the demand substantially from under the head of "Industries" after exacting an assurance from the Minister of Education that with the sanction of H. E. the Governor he would abolish the post of the Director of Industries which was a non-votable post. In regard to the Empire Exhibition the Hon. members of all shades of opinion were agreed that in view of the Kenya decision there was no other alternative for them, but to throw away the demand and thus vindicate their self-respect. No amount of cajolery and caressing induced them to go to the official parlour. Thus this Council retrieved its honour while it was humiliatingly surrendered by the last Council. There was no demonstration of calling to order anybody by the Hon. President on Thursday for enticing away any voters to the official side, but he called to order one Hon. member for reading a newspaper in the House.

CABLE TO LORD OLIVIER.

On Thursday the proceedings commenced with an announcement from the Hon. President that he had sent the following cable to Lord Olivier, the Secretary of State for India, through H. E. the Governor, in regard to his statement in the House of Lords referring to the Bombay Council:—

"Your lordship, I have the honour to intimate that on your lordship's speech appearing in the local papers, an application was made for leave to propose a motion for the adjournment of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the reference in the speech to the Bombay Legislative Council. The leave asked for was granted without any objection being raised and the motion was discussed on the 1st of March, 1924. It was based on the following passage in your lordship's speech:—

"I am informed by a telegram I received to-day, that in Bombay obstructive tactics are being pursued in accordance with that (Swarajists') programme. Moderate and non-controversial bills like the Protection of Children Bill in Bombay are thrown out by the Swarajists' Party."

The Council wishes me to respectfully bring to your lordship's notice that the Bill referred to was not thrown out by this Council, but that under the provisions of Order 4, Chapter IV of the standing orders of the Council its consideration was merely postponed to the next session which would mean at the most a delay of about three months.

During the discussion it was made clear that the Bill was postponed not owing to any obstructive tactics on the part of the Swaraj Party, but because the House was anxious to have some further time for considering such an important legislative measure which had not been published in the vernaculars of this Presidency."

DEMAND FOR BRITISH EMPIRE EXHIBITION.

Discussion was then resumed on the motion of Mr. J. K. Mehta for omission of demand for the British Empire Exhibition.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayen (Ahmedabad) said there was no justice and fairplay for Indians abroad in the Crown Colonies and India's self-respect would not permit her to take part in the British Empire Exhibition. It was true that some money was spent on the Exhibition, but that was done because the nation had no control over the money.

Mr. C. M. Saptarishi (Ahmednagar) in supporting the motion said the British Empire Exhibition was organized on certain underlying principles and that was to show the strength of the Empire that it was for the protector of the weak against the strong. In view, however, of General Smuts' speech and the British Cabinet's decision in regard to India, he thought, India would not be protected by the Empire's strength. This impression was confirmed by the views of the new Colonial Secretary, who was a Labour member and succeeded a Tory. India had expected much from the Labour Government, but so far nothing was done to alter the existing situation.

Mr. Y. A. Grantham (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) appealed to the House to consider the resolution as a commercial proposition shorn of its politics and to realize that as such it had no value. He asked them for the sake of the future to reject the motion. He opposed it first and foremost as a merchant working for India's welfare.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat) said crores and crores of Indian money was wasted away and even in Reverse Council Bills India had lost Rs. 35 crores. If therefore a little amount was already lost in the British Empire Exhibition, India would not mind. Mr. Shivdasani then quoted the views of Rt. Hon. Sastri who said India could only participate in the Exhibition at the cost of her self-respect. It was true, he said, that Indians were fools if not India would not have been conquered by the Britishers with the help of Indian soldiers.

The Hon. President pointed out Mr. Shivdasani to address the House on the question of the Empire Exhibition only.

Continuing Mr. Shivdasani said there was a limit to everything, and so was with India's patience and submissiveness.

Mr. D. R. Patil (East Khandesh) said the object of the Exhibition was to advertise for buyers and sellers. India was not a manufacturing country to send her commodities for advertisement.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said:—I had no idea of speaking on this question for the simple reason that my sentiments like those of most educated Indians are too deep-seated for resentful expression; but the speech of the Hon. Mr. Grantham, the spirit of which indicating completo friendliness to Indian aspirations I heartily reciprocate, has moved me to speak. If these sentiments indicate the mentality of the Epropean trade in this country, it raises hopes of an eventual rapprochement. But where I differ from him is on the question that this matter should be considered as entirely a question of pounds, shillings and pence. May I say that it is no use our being in this House if on a question of this vital importance we are drawn into the arithmetic of the question and pay no regard to the high sentiments of self-respect and honour of the Indian people which the question involves. If the claim of the elected members of this House to replace their predecessors is at all to be justified, it is not on the ground that the present members are more intelligent or expert in their knowledge than their predecessors. I agree with what the "Times of India" wrote about some of us that we are put in the same street on the point of intellectual attainment and prize-winning with those whom we have displaced; but we certainly claim this much for ourselves that we will guard the self-respect and honour of our people better that some of our predecessors did and in this consideration lies our sole justification for being here.

"QUESTION OF OUR HONOUR."

The question, therefore, of the Empire Exhibition can appeal to this House only in one light—as a question of honour and self-respect of the Indian people. Those who laugh at the sentimental side of the question forget that the very idea of the Empire and its Exhibition are rooted in human sentiment. That is the primary question. The question of money is only secondary. The idea is to strike the imagination of the world with the mighty combination of different people collected together by common civic impulses. There is, therefore, nothing wrong in attaching importance solely to the sentimental part. Most of the Hon. members are aware that there was a time when the idea of the Empire moved the imagination of the educated Indians. Even a person like Mahatma Gandhi was disposed to entertain the idea and it is within our recent experience how the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri at one time so passionately devoted to this idea has been completely cured of it. The experiences of most of us in school and college, in England and India tend in the same direction. And today the one feeling which surrounds the idea of Empire and India's place in it is that of inferiority and helotry. The Empire is a beautiful notion—a colossal sociological experiment and to a people like those of India moved to high ideals by cultured imagination it appealed for a long time, but our experiences have been so dark that to-day the word British Empire suggests to the Indian mind despair, disgrace and exploitation. We are told that our beautiful wares—our costly brocade, gold and silver work, will be exposed to an admiring world. But this argument loses sight of the important consideration that a self-respectful people like the Indians prefer that their helotry may not be advertised to the world through their subjugated civilisation and culture. I agree that it is difficult for Englishmen to realize what we feel on a question like this. Our points of view are so dissimilar that it is difficult for us to understand each other. Let this House, therefore, be content with putting forward the Indian view. That is the main purpose for which we are here. I am sure I am expressing the sentiment of this House when I say that there is no dignified place for India in the British Empire unless she is free in her own domain. Let her be that first and the tie of the Empire will be knitted later on.

Hon. Mr. P. R. Cadell (Finance Member) who was mostly inaudible to the Press table was heard to say many Indian students tried to join the Balliol College and for want of accommodation Mr. Jayakar may have been refused admission and not due to colour prejudice. He urged the House not to be carried away by racial prejudice but to decide the question by reason and intelligence.

Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward (Home Member) said the amount actually required was only Rs. 10,000 which was trifling considering the total budget of Rs. 14 crores. The Government, he said, were in entire sympathy with the aspirations of India for Swaraj and he hoped Indians would get Swaraj in the end. If they threw out the demand, he feared, they will bring ridicule upon the House. By throwing away the demand they would not impress upon the people of England in their favour. He appealed to the House to approach the question in a sensible, prudent and calm mind and leave the question of India's aspiration of self-government and equality to the higher assemblies and committees appointed by the British Parliament.

Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav (Minister of Education) replying to the criticisms said the House had already incurred the liability last year and they cannot retract. In regard to the Kenya decision he said the Government of Bombay as well as the Government of India had respected the sentiment of India and had put their case before the British Cabinet in the best interests of India and thus they had done their duty to India.

The motion was carried in division by 46 votes against 42. The result was hailed with acclamation by the opposition.

TOTAL ABOLITION OF A DEPARTMENT URGED.

Mr. Lalji Naranji (Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau) then moved the total omission of demand under the head of Industries amounting to Rs. 2,46,000.

Mr. S. S. Dev (West Khandesh) characterised the Department of Industries as useless and quoted the words of Mr. Jadhav, the present Minister of Education, in the last Council as one doing nothing and required abolition. Mr. Dev remarked that as Mr. Jadhav had come to office and was in charge of the Department of Industries, he hoped, he would keep his word and abolish the department. Mr. Dev proceeding said the department was not only top-heavy, but was also bottomless.

Here a point of order was raised if the motion of abolition of total demand could be moved to which the Hon. President ruled that as a protest for using non-votable grant extravagantly the House can bring a motion for the total abolition of a demand.

After some discussion Mr. Jadhav, the Minister of Education, agreed to reduce the total demand under his department from Rs. 2,46,31,000 to Rs. 2,42,91,000 with an assurance that he would abolish the post of the Director of Industries with the sanction of H. E. the Governor. When this motion was put to vote some members refused to agree as they said they would not consent to any cut from the Educational Department. The objection was, however, negatived and the original motion for Rs. 2,42,91,000 was carried by 61 votes against 23 in division.

Administration of Justice (Reserved) was then taken and Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) moved omission of Rs. 8,880 for the establishment of a tenth additional High Court Judge. This establishment was to be created from the second week of June, 1924, to the end of February, 1925, in order to relieve congestion of work in the High Court.

Sir Maurice Hayward gave figures of the last seven years and said each year arrear was increasing and litigants were complaining for law's delays.

Mr. K. F. Nariman in supporting the motion said: High Court judges hardly worked for six months in a year. They enjoyed all sorts of vacations and holidays. If they reduced the number of holidays and vacations he was sure they could dispose of more work without the necessity of having a tenth additional judge and his establishment.

The motion was, however, defeated.

The Council then adjourned till 1-30 p.m. to-day.

IMPRESSIONS.

(Contributed.)

BOMBAY, Mar. 1.

An unrehearsed comedy was enacted on the floors of the Bombay Legislative Council to-day. It looked a simple enough affair when Mr. Lalji Naranji had sent in his motion of adjournment of the Council on the issue of Lord Olivier's speech. But his speech showed he intended a good deal more than was expected of him by officials.

* * * *

No doubt the Treasury benches fondly hoped that the speech of Mr. Narainji would serve as a sford to thrust that species of humanity known as Swarajists. But in this they were disappointed. Mr. Lalji instead of attacking the Swarajist Programme held up to ridicule the bureaucratic policies governing Indian affairs.

* * * *

Mr. Lalji's speech was mere a protest against false information and irresponsible criticism based on news not wholly true than a protestation of co-operation at all costs, as Sir Maurice Hayward and Mr. Cowasji Jehangir seemed to try to make out.

* * * *

When Mr. Jayakar rose to speak, my heart leapt up. He enunciated the Swarajist policy and pointed out that it was the only programme any self-respecting man would follow. He went further. If he was not able strictly to adhere to his party programme, it was certainly not owing to lack of keenness on his part but to the unpreparedness of his colleagues of non-Swarajist persuasion.

* * * *

Amidst obscure mutterings from the official benches, Mr. Jayakar explained why he supported the motion for adjournment. Was the Secretary of State going to rule India from six thousand miles away basing his information in irresponsible news given by every Tom, Dick and Harry in Anglo-India? If the Bombay Government did not purvey the false news, who did? Surely the House was not going to tolerate this unadulterated nonsense. Of course, Mr. Jayakar did not use these very words, but he left that impression on his hearers' minds.

* * * *

Sir Maurice Hayward was purple with rage and spoke as though he were soliloquising! Of course he did not send the message. It therefore logically followed that some one else must have sent it. The House was grateful to the doughty knight for this astonishing discovery.

* * * *

Of course the Secretary of State's information was wrong. But was it not justifiable? When the Home Member began arguing thus, I scratched my head, trying to understand what he was driving at. It took me quite five minutes to realise that until our ethical ideas clarified we should not be too hard on Sir Maurice.

* * * *

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir was the last speaker. His chief had set the ball rolling. Mr. Jehangir's was the minor part of dribbling it. He began by smiling at a certain non-official member—I suppose, for countenance. A good natured genial man is Mr. Cowasji Jehangir. With the same smile playing on his lips he perhaps thought he was distinctly smart when he said that Mr. Jayakar was unwilling to be called an obstructionist. I thought Mr. Jayakar would jump up but he did not then I looked at his following which is, by no means small. His followers were equally unmoved. It was only then that I was able to realise that Mr. Cowasji was simply entertaining the House. And I was grateful, as the Swarajists were grateful, for this welcome break in the monotony.

* * * *

The wonder of wonders, however, was that the motion was unanimously carried. To be on the safe side, let me say Nem. Con." The officials, it is true, did not cry aye but they did not say nay either. India, they say is a land of wonders. I rubbed my eyes to see if they were faithful, but before that the Hon. House had dispersed to enjoy its well earned two days' holiday.

C. P. COUNCIL.

CLAIMS OF JUDICIAL SERVICE RECOGNISED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, March 5.

The Central Provinces Legislative Council reassembling after lunch with Rao Bahadur K. S. Naidu, Deputy President in the chair proceeded with the discussion of a resolution moved by Mr M. K. Golwalkar, Independent, recommending to the Government that immediate steps should be taken to reserve one judgeship in the Judicial Commissioner's court for the members of the C. P. judicial service and that the next vacancy should be filled by one of them. Mr. Golwalkar quoted from the speeches of the Home Member in 1921 and strongly pressed that the Government should accept the resolution and not explain away their previous promise.

The Hon Sir M. V. Joshi said that the Government has no intention of retiring from its former position viz that an officer in Provincial Judicial Service is eligible to get a post, but not necessarily get it at once. The Government promise, said Sir M. V. Joshi, did not extend beyond removing the ban on that service but as to the question of giving effect to it immediately it was impossible because there were six seniors in the Indian Civil Service whose claims could not be ignored.

There were some more speeches and the resolution was put to vote and carried, 37 voting for and 15 against. Some more resolutions were discussed and the council rose for the day.

U. P. COUNCIL.

SWARAJISTS' ATTITUDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, March 5.

The Budget was discussed in today's meeting of the United Provinces Council. It was apparent from the attitude of many non-official speakers that the Government would have to face some difficulty in steering the Taxation Bill through the Council. Three Swarajist members spoke giving an inclination that they would attack the budget indiscriminately and refuse demands whenever possible.

The debate would be resumed tomorrow.

PUNJAB COUNCIL.

ARMS ACT TO BE AMENDED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, March 5.

At the Punjab Legislative Council today, Chaudri Afzal Haq moved a resolution recommending Government to recommend to the Government of India to take early steps to exempt sword from operation in the Punjab of Arms Act with regard to all restrictions contained therein.

Sardar Sundar Singh Majithia, on behalf of the Government said that it was a matter to be decided by the Government of India and if the resolution was passed they would forward it to that Government; and he informed the house that the Executive Councillors and Ministers would not vote on the resolution. Several Sikh and a number of non-official members supported the resolution which being put to vote was carried without a division.

The Council adjourned till tomorrow.

COWARDLY ASSAUL ON COOLY.

ACCUSED FINED RS. 50.

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Today the Deputy Magistrate of Serampore disposed of the case in which, G. Lovel, an assistant in the Presidency Jute Mill at Rishra was charged with assaulting a cooly. The complainant alleged that on January 21st, the accused assaulted two coolies whom the complainant had appointed that day. The complainant interfering was assaulted by an iron rod.

The Magistrate held that the assault was most cowardly and fined the accused Rs. 50.

MR. BHURGRI'S CONDITION SLIGHTLY BETTER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind) Mar. 6.

There is slight improvement in Mr. Bhurgri's condition since last evening but the danger is yet not averted.

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies inspected the class of the Seva Sadan and His Excellency inaugurated the Malabari Memorial Hall of the Seva Sadan Gamdevi on Thursday afternoon.

The Budget of Calcutta Corporation shows that receipts of the Corporation with areas to be added on April 1st under the New Municipal Act are expected to amount to 203 and half lakhs and expenditure to 202 and quarter lakhs.—A. P.

"Statesman" and "Englishman" publish interviews with Lord Olivier on the subject of Delhi criticism of his speech and his reference to Salt Tax certification in the course of which he declared that he was setting out but not endorsing, the correctness of the factors which accounted for the Swarajists' distrust and the necessities of the present situation and the facts to be faced by all parties.

WANTED

Situation as CHEMIST or ASSISTANT MANAGER by a Hindu M. Sc. in or outside the Presidency preferably under European management. For particulars apply Box No. 101 Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle"

"HERCULES" OIL ENGINES.

The name "HERCULES" stands for what is best in American Engine Manufacture There are many makes of American Engines on the market, but only one that cannot match for sheer all round excellence, that is the "HERCULES," the most popular Engine in America to-day.

Sizes from 1½ to 9 H. P. in stock suitable for Pumps, Oil, Flour and Mortar Mills Dynamos etc. Send for illustrated booklet and prices from the Sole Agents for the Bombay Presidency:—

H. I. DIXON AND CO. LTD.,
17-18 Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 788.
Telegrams NOXID.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING,
APOLLO ST. FORT. BOMBAY.

Expert preparation as for the last twenty-two years, both personal and through post for High Commercial Accountancy, Banking and Secretarial appointments or practice.

The brilliant success including first place India in 1923 in the Government Auditor's Diploma Examination (G.D.A.) and Prize secured in the London Chamber of Commerce testify to the excellence of our training. Special arrangement for specialized Banking students reading for the Institute of Banker Diploma, (C.A.I.B.), Senior Cambridge Certificate Examination, (Bombay) and B. Com Degree of London University (Colombo Centre). The ex-students hold the highest positions in the Accountancy, Banking an Commercial World. WRITE FOR PROSPECTUS TO-DAY.

TILES & MARBLE

Our Quality Defeats Competition

SAJAN & Co.,

No 12, Green Street, near Imperial Bank, Fort, Bombay.

HUDSON SUPER-SIX.

Hudson has outsold all fine cars for eight years. That shows how buyers acknowledge its supremacy as a value. It is famous as a long-life car.

Many have served upwards of 7 years and 100,000 miles.

It combines economy of upkeep and operation with the performance, ability and smoothness of costly cars.

Its price makes it the most conspicuous value Hudson ever offered.

SOLE AGENTS:—

Bombay Cycle & Motor Agency, Ltd.,

16, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY.

Agencies at Poona, Secunderabad, etc.
Telegrams:—"CYCLOSTERS," BOMBAY.
Phone: 20483.

NOTICE.

All Mofussil Subscribers are hereby requested to quote either their *account* or *Register* Nos. with us while *remitting* their subscriptions and in *any other* correspondence to avoid unnecessary *delay*.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1924.

STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS.

Although we feel somewhat disappointed at not getting a response to our demand for reports of work done during this Gandhi month from the District Congress Committees of Bombay—which demand has also been made by the President of the A. I. C. C. so as to enable the A. I. C. C. "to publish an interim report of the work actually done and to rouse the Committees that are lagging behind"—we find some hope in the assuring statement of Maulana Mahomed Ali that "the response of the Provinces is in so many cases encouraging." Even with him we "look forward to a similar response in the rest of the month" and shall only desire a "better" response. Maulana Mahomed Ali has done well to emphasise the necessity of the Provinces and Districts "displaying greater self-reliance and hopeful perseverance." This is a month in which each worker must give every ounce of his energy and every minute of his time to his own "sphere of work." If he has any desire to stimulate another District, let him remember the maxim "practice is better than precept." It is the example of workers of any District that will succeed in "rousing the Committees that are lagging behind," and not speeches delivered by the office-bearers of the District in meetings held in another District. During the few days that are still left, we hope these words will be taken to heart by every worker who will so continuously work in his own sphere as to fulfil Maulana Mahomed Ali's desire to "present to our great chief such a pleasing report of things accomplished as would help forward his retarded recovery." We would add that the report ought to be one that will make our great chief proud again of his followers and proud to lead them.

The reports we are having from Delhi tell their own tale. The Mahatma's views about the legislative bodies were embodied in his last message to the people delivered through the President of the Indian National Congress. The great lieutenants of the Mahatma declared at Cocanada that the Congress told the people not to expect anything from the Legislatures. We do not attach great importance to the lengthy statement of Lord Olivier except that it is bringing the disillusionment of our Councilite friends nearer. The Congress by its resolutions at Delhi and Cocanada has given to the latter the opportunity they demanded for giving a fight to the bureaucracy in the Councils. The next few days will show what our Councilite friends are capable of doing. But whether they succeed or fail, the ultimate triumph of the national cause will depend on the work of Congressmen outside the Councils in evolving such disciplined strength as will bend the bureaucracy to the people's will. Therefore, the supreme duty of every Congressman is to make the Congress organisation stronger than it is.

The first item to be worked for strengthening the Congress is to get a very large number of members on the Congress roll. By enrolling a very large number of members, sufficient money will be collected to meet the expenses of the organisation. Without prejudice to the other items this is the item, therefore, on which all workers must concentrate during the few remaining days because it is the basis on which depend. This is the item, again, which can be worked by every member, each new member being a volunteer for enlisting more members. Let it be remembered that we have the prospect of Mahatma's giving the direction to his able band of lieutenants. He must not be asked to take up active leadership even in our selfish interests. But to his giving any effective direction to Congressmen's activities, the prerequisite is that there should be as large a number of Congressmen as possible. In 1921, Mahatma asked for a crore of members of the Congress. We hope that in 1924, there will be more than a crore enrolled as members willing to follow the greatest chief's lead, and we venture to hold that the crore will be exceeded within the next two weeks.

STRANGE METHODS.

The cat is out of the bag and what we surmised has turned out to be only too true. The Indian officer in the Indian Educational Service to whom we referred recently in an editorial note the Principal of the Secondary Training College to whom references were made in the local Council on Tuesday in the course of the debate on the censure motion on the Education Minister. It is astounding that in view of our positive assertion that the gentleman in question had been "on two years' probation, after which he was confirmed" and subsequently occupied the post for three years as the permanent incumbent, that Mr. Thomas, the Education Secretary, should have got up and in open Council stated that "the last holder of the office was *on probation only*." The wonder is that no one in the Council challenged the statement. Do Principals under the Education Department ever serve for five years on probation only? The thing is to us inconceivable. As for the question of efficiency, it does not arise, now after five years of office, nor is the Council the proper place to raise the question unless there is some exceptionally grave charge against the official in question. Education Departments, in India, are not as a whole renowned for their high standard of efficiency and to level the charge in public at a particular officer calls for explanation. There have, we believe, been European officials of notorious inefficiency in the services, but never one of them has been pilloried in this manner. We think the Indian officer in question has a very serious and just grievance. The charge against him must now be formulated and he must be given a chance to explain. We shall have to refer to this matter again since it involves an important principle of policy affecting the interests of Indians in Government Service.

Notes of the Day.

The Official Nod.

Are Government officials justified in canvassing for votes in the Council and can they exercise pressure or persuasion on private members? That was the question which exercised the minds of some members when Mr. Nariman raised a point of order in the local Council on Wednesday. The line which divides pressure and persuasion is very fine, and it is difficult to say where one ends and the other begins. A nod to a member by a Commissioner might mean either pressure or a gentle reminder to the the members of his duty to support the Government; again, it may mean the barest courtesy, or a threatening gesture that the wrath of Government will fall on the offending member when he goes back to his constituency. In using persuasion great diplomacy has to be used, and the intrinsic worth of a member has to be finely calculated. To some members the mere promise of a government contract or a Khan sahibship may not suffice, as in some cases promises have proved to be less than worthless. To others even a vague promise of a soft job for some near relative and a plentiful supply of water from the canals are a sufficient bait. That is why we say that great diplomacy is required in using persuasion. In practice this system is degraded and we see the familiar sight of members trooping into the Government lobby time after time. But we do not think anything will be gained by discussing the question in the Council, for the Government benches might retort that the Nationalists also are using persuasion.

A "Co-operator's" Outburst.

Mr. P. C. Mitter, who was Minister of Education, Bengal, till last year, tried to out-bureaucrat the White bureaucrat during his official career. But now that he has doffed the official mantle he evidently thinks that he can speak his mind with less restraint and greater regard for the unvarnished truth. On Wednesday last, he directed such a volley of fire against the budget of the local Government that his former official colleagues must have opened their eyes in astonishment. Mr. Mitter, who was a member of the Government till only a few months ago, Mr. Mitter said that during the last three years the Government of Bengal had increased its resources by two and a half crores of rupees, but they had not a rupee to spend on the nation-building departments. Referring to the question of primary education, Mr. Mitter said that the present expenditure of the Government was "a crying shame." Regarding secondary education, Mr. Mitter said that the bulk of the teachers in the schools of Bengal received salaries which varied between Rs. 22 and Rs. 24, which was less than the wages of a decent chaprasi. When he was a member of the Government, Mr. Mitter said, he had protested against this state of things, but "his voice was a cry in the wilderness." But did Mr. Mitter ever care to take his non-official countrymen into his confidence? On the other hand, did he not seek to hide the truth from them, assuring them all the while that Diarchy was working smoothly in Bengal and that the Reforms were a great success? Mr. Mitter, in his official career, never showed himself as responsible to the Council. He was a part and parcel of the local bureaucracy; nay, as we have observed already, he tried to outbureaucrat the White bureaucrat. Now he says that if Government go on in this way, "hardly any co-operator would be left."

A Well-Deserved Honour.

Prof. C. V. Raman, Palit Professor of Physics in the Calcutta University College of Science, has been recently elected a Fellow of the Royal Society of England, and honour which only two other Indians, Sir J. C. Bose and the late Mr. Ramanujan, have so far succeeded in achieving. In the case of Prof. Raman, few will deny that he richly deserves this "blue ribbon of Science" which has been conferred on him by his fellow-scientists in England. Prof. Raman's has been an exceptionally brilliant career. At the age of 17, while he was yet a student at Madras, he saw his first original investigations in physics published in the "Philosophical Magazine." He graduated from the Presidency College, Madras, at the age of 16—there was not the Curzonian age-bar then—topping the list and took his M. A. degree two years later, securing record marks. He successfully competed for admission to the Indian Finance Department and entered the service of Government in 1907. In 1914 he was elected the chair of Palit Professorship of Physics. In 1917, he finally resigned Government Service and joined the Calcutta University. Prof. Raman is also closely associated with the Benares Hindu University and his services have been availed on occasions, by the Punjab and Madras Universities. He is the permanent general secretary of the Indian Science Congress and not a little of the success of the sessions of the Congress is due to him. Prof. Raman has made contributions of great scientific value by his researches into the subjects of diffraction of light and allied phenomena. His theory of the origin of the colour of the sea as due to the molecular scattering of light in water, is now generally accepted by the scientific world. A recent memoir of his on the analysis of the structure of liquids and non-crystalline solids by the use of X-rays, is stated to be attracting wide-spread attention.

"The Purdahnashins."

Will it shock the purdahnashin members of the local Government, who are so reluctant to let the world know the nature of the portfolios they are individually handling, to be told that their counterparts in Behar are not labouring under a similar delicacy of feeling? The following question and reply in the Behar Legislative Council will, we hope, give some food for reflection not only to the purdahnashin official dames, but also to the non-official legislators whom they so cruelly snubbed for their innocent curiosity:—

Maulvi Sayid Mubarak Ali asked:—Will the Government be pleased to state the subjects of which each of the Hon. Member and the Hon. Minister is in charge?

Mr. L. L. Hammond replied:—Hon. Mr. H. McPherson: Appointment Department, Political Department, Revenue Department, Education Department (European and Anglo-Indian), Public Works Department (Electricity and Headquarters) (as Vice-President), Legislative Department.

Hon. Mr. S. Sinha: Finance Department (including Commerce Branch), Judicial Department (including Jails), Public Works (Buildings and Irrigation).

Hon. Sir Sayid Muhammad Fakhr-ud-din, Kt., Khan Bahadur: Education Department, Agricultural Department, Civil Veterinary Department, Co-operative Department, Registration Department, industries Department.

Hon. Babu Ganesh Datta Singh: Local Self-Government Department, Medical Department, Public Health Department, Excise Department, Public Works Department (Road and Buildings).

General Note.—Certain subjects falling under the heads mentioned are dealt with by his Excellency the Governor.

Would it be deemed impertinent on the part of some non-official Councillor of Bombay to ask for some explanation of the excessive modesty of the colleagues of his Excellency the Governor?

Racial Preference.

If the local Legislative Council had been asked to consider the scheme of a provident fund for teachers in European aided schools on its intrinsic merits, we do not think that it would have failed to approve of the scheme, for the principle underlying the scheme is wholly unexceptionable. But when the Minister of Education, after announcing that the question of establishing provident fund for teachers in all aided schools, Indian and European, is under consideration of Government and that "a detailed scheme is now ready for introduction," comes forward to ask for a grant of Rs. 33,000 for bringing the scheme into operation in the case of the teachers in European schools only, he gives the question a distinctly racial turn. What is the special urgency in the case of the teachers in the European, and why is not similar provision being made simultaneously in the case of the teachers in Indian schools? Neither the so-called "explanatory note" issued in connection with the demand, nor the speeches of the Education Minister and Mr. K. F. Nariman in supporting the motion of the whole problem would be the dignified restoration of the Berars to the rightful owner. And let us hope that Lord Reading—the ex-Lord Chief Justice of England—will, by this measure, try to rise up to the occasion, save the British name and put into execution the unfulfilled pledge of Lord Ripon.

introduce an invidious racial distinction in the educational field.

Jack the Giant Killer.

The meeting of shareholders of the Central Bank on Friday was one of the rowdiest, and again Mr. Shamdasani posed as a friend of the shareholders who cannot see things for themselves. Everybody welcomes helpful criticisms, made honestly with a view to encouraging Indian Banking, but debatable charges made needlessly are likely to harm Indian credit. The Central Bank has weathered many storms bravely and splendidly, and from small foundations it has become the premier Indian banking concern in the country, after its amalgamation with the Tata Bank. Mr. Shamdasani made some charge against the management, but when the Chairman asked him to repeat it he kept silent, wisely as we think. The general body of shareholders in the city seem to have had enough of this kind of thing, and are in no mood to listen to criticisms which are not of a useful or helpful nature. The reputation of a Bank, which keeps large funds belonging to the public in its charge, should be spotless and above any suspicion, otherwise there is likely to be a terrible catastrophe. The Central Bank and "The Chronicle" were started by the same great leader of Bombay, and both have done great public service, and we hope both will live long and keep green the memory of their founder.

A Suburban Grievance.

The new timings of local trains introduced on the B. B. and C. I. Railway since the 1st of this month have raised a storm of indignation among suburban residents. Instead of increasing the existing facilities for speedy travel, the new timings are calculated to curtail these facilities in a radical manner, causing great inconvenience to suburban passengers, especially those who reside in stations beyond Bandra. For some months past the service had been so modified by the Company, that Andheri had become the terminus of most trains, instead of Bandra. But a scrutiny of the new time-table shows that a reversion to the old conditions is contemplated by the railway authorities. No explanation has been furnished to the public of this retrograde step. Since the first of this month, the one topic of conversation in the trains, whether in the third, second or first class, is the rottenness of the new timings of the trains which office-going people have been using, and very hard words against the unknown framers of the time-table are being uttered. We publish below a sample of the letters with which we are being bombarded in this connection.

Sir,—The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company has mercilessly victimised the unfortunate suburban resident who wants to attend his office in Fort at 11-30 a.m., by cancelling the best, fastest and most convenient train which starts from Borivli at 10-15 a.m. If those responsible for framing the new time table had cared to see the past history of this local train, they would have realised how useful this train was to a vast number of suburban residents. It is a gross miscalculation on their part to have chucked off such a useful train with a stroke of pen. This has been done presumably to suit the timing of the Punjab Mail. Is it justifiable, Sir, that for the sake of a few up-country passengers arriving by the Punjab Mail thousands of suburban residents should be inconvenienced thus? There is a fall talk of developing the suburbs of Bombay and speeding up the trains by quadrupling the lines. Yet, the Railway Company proceeds deliberately to inconvenience the Suburban residents by cancelling a popular train and leaving a gap of 45 minutes between two trains during office hours.

The inevitable result has been heavy congestion, much delay and inconvenience to the office going people.

Will the Railway authorities realise their folly and reinstate the old train of 10-15 a.m.—Yours, etc.—H. M. D.

We understand that signatures in large numbers are being obtained from passengers to a vigorous protest against the ill-conceived time-table. The railway authorities would do well to take note of the dissatisfaction among the travelling public and to modify the time-table in the desired direction without loss of time.

"Asking For It."

General Townshend once broke out furiously in Parliament that the Babu is the biggest coward in the whole world and the justice of the castigation is attested by what Mr. S. C. Roy, a lecturer in the Calcutta University, writes in the "Forward" of the 20th instant:—

"The authorities have recently ordered the examination of tickets of passengers. I travel daily between Naihati and Calcutta and I find that this order is freely disregarded by Europeans. The ticket-collectors demanding tickets from these gentlemen are either abused or pushed aside. On one occasion an Anglo-Indian ticket-collector was given a mild kick by a European passenger when he had the temerity to enter his compartment and demand his ticket. Timid ticket-collectors (and the majority of them fail in their courage in the presence of Europeans) enter first class compartments and stand before them in a begging posture, but the gentlemen take no notice of them. Indian passengers are of course treated otherwise, for compulsion and threats are frequent. Only the other day a European travelling without ticket, on being challenged by a ticket-collector at Shamnagar, assaulted the latter with his tennis bat and the case was compromised on the intervention of the railway authorities. At certain hours a whole train load of passengers collect outside the platform and are made to wait for the coming train, and the gates are shut against them but not against the Europeans. I have admired their patience and meekness and their submission to 'law and order', but I can always discover in them signs of sullen discontent at the cat and dog like treatment to which they are subjected. The discrimination shown to Europeans as regards luggage carried free with them in their compartments is too notorious to need mention. As regards dogs and furniture which are not allowed on local trains, they enjoy special privileges."

Such an experience is not the monopoly of poor ticket-collectors alone. Even high Indian officials and men of reputation and standing are so unceremoniously treated. Such a brutality is the result of the mental weakness of the victims themselves who have to revolutionize themselves completely and to meet brutality with firmness.

(Continued from column 6.)

THE BERARS.

(CONTRIBUTED.)

Students of Indian history are quite aware of the fact that the question of the restoration of the Berars is perhaps the most important political claim of the Hyderabad State on the British Government. This problem is one of long standing. And I am glad that H.E.H. the Nizam has struck the right note about it at the most opportune time. It is hoped that the Suzerain Power will pay every attention to the Nizam's claim and will do justice to a cause which has evoked universal sympathy in favour of the claimant throughout the length and breadth of India.

The Whole Question in a Nutshell.

I think all will agree that H.E.H. the Nizam has put forth his claim for the retrocession of Berar in a lucid manner no doubt. But it will not be out of place if I quote Wilfrid Scawen Blunt who has, in his 'INDIA UNDER RIPON,' dealt with the Berar question in a very sympathetic attitude because of the intrigues of which he was an eye-witness—that were going on at the time of Mir Mahbub Ali Khan's installation against the restoration of the Province of Berar to its rightful owner. Here below I give the promised quotation:—

"The question of the Berars was this. Many years ago, before the time of old Salar Jung, the Hyderabad State was badly governed, and its finances became so involved that the Nizam was obliged to borrow several millions sterling from the Calcutta Government. The Government took in pledge for the debt the provinces in question, which were the richest he possessed, it being agreed that they should be administered by the Government of India until the loan was repaid. This arrangement naturally gave much employment to Englishmen and many highly paid posts to members of the Covenanted Civil Service, and it has consequently been their settled policy to make the resumption of the provinces by the Nizam impossible. In this view the provinces have been exceptionally well administered, the taxation has been light, and everything has been done to make the peasantry satisfied with the English rule, so that they form a striking contrast with most parts of British India. It was never expected that the Nizam would be able to repay his debt, but, in case he could, the prosperity of the provinces would then, it was thought, be a reason for refusing. This is precisely what happened. Salar Jung, being a man of great ability, not only restored order in the Deccan, but brought the Hyderabad finances into so prosperous a condition that he was able to come forward with the borrowed millions in his hands, and claimed their repayment and the restitution of the Provinces. It was for his insistence on this point that his persecution at the hands of the Imperial Government began, and was carried on relentlessly until his death. The claim, however, still remained, and could not be contested, as it was embodied in a public treaty between the two States, and advantage was being taken of the Nizam's minority and the death of his powerful minister to get it annulled." (pp. 74 and 75.)

Intrigues for the retention of Berar.

Blunt does not stop here. With his characteristic frankness he speaks of the secret treaties and various other intrigues on the part of the Foreign Office with a view to obtain the perpetual lease of the Berars from the Nizam. And although such a catastrophe never took place during the reign of a pious and God-fearing Viceroy like Lord Ripon, yet twenty years after it became a *fait accompli* "under circumstances of extreme compulsion." Blunt also accuses the Residency, as led by Cordery, of exercising intimidation, because he was afraid lest Lord Ripon might return the "richest" province of Berar. In the eighties of the last century the Resident not only took a leading part in spoiling the moral and financial reputation of the Hyderabad State, but resorted to all sorts of methods as well with a view to make the final restoration of the Berars "impossible." From this it can be seen that "the retention of Berar was a cardinal point of policy with the Foreign Office and they did not scruple about the means," notwithstanding the fact that Lord Ripon had given his solemn word to the Nizam that "if all went well" he would restore the Berar Province to him. Let Blunt speak again: "This became known to the Foreign Office and it is without doubt the cause of the trouble that has since happened."

Why The Lease Was Chosen.

Well, it is a fact that Lord Ripon of blessed memory could not keep his suspicions about the Berar owing to the machinations of the Residency and the Foreign Office. The secret treaties have all been exposed by Blunt, and it is no use repeating the same here over again. For the present it is enough to remark that H.E.H. has done full justice to the whole case by saying everything he could. The way in which the lease was forced upon Mir Mahbub Ali Khan is nothing less than a blot on the British occupation of India. Blunt states that "the form of a lease was chosen to evade Lord Ripon's honest assurances at the time of the installation."

Its Reaction on the Late Nizam.

Many will recall with pain and anguish that one effect of this "subterfuge" on the late Nizam, Mir Mahbub Ali Khan, was that after this occurrence he refused to take food continuously for four days.

An Opportunity for Lord Reading.

What Lord Ripon failed to do, can easily be accomplished by Lord Reading, provided he is keen on doing justice to a just cause and on removing the stain from the history of British administration in India. To raise an unnecessary alarm at the publication of H.E.H. the Nizam's despatch to the Viceroy to say that the wishes of the inhabitants of the province of Berar will be taken into consideration before its final fate is settled, to belittle the promise of autonomy generously given by the Nigam, are nothing but [illegible] of the inhabitants were not consulted when Lord Curzon had "annexed" that Province in his characteristically imperial manner. Why to raise such a plea now when the un-

(Continued in column 5.)

THE KHILAFAT.

REALISTIC, NOT SENTIMENTAL:

"THE SYMBOL OF ISLAMIC UNITY."

MR. PICKTHALL'S STATEMENT.

BOMBAY, March 6.

Mr. Marmaduke Pickthall, Editor of "The Bombay Chronicle", has made the following statement to the Associated Press of India in connection with the deposition of the Khalifa:—

"The Khilafat has always been a question of fact, and has always in history been treated by the Muslims realistically, not sentimentally. The fact of Turkish supremacy in the Islamic world was never more clearly demonstrated than in the present instance, when the Turkish National Assembly have been able to decide a question of immense importance to all the Muslims without considering the views or feelings of the other Muslims of the world and the other Muslims of the world are powerless to offer an effective protest. A great majority of the Muslims are indignant at the 'deposition' of His Majesty Abdul Majid Khan for no fault whatever. They regard him still as the Khalifa and are anxious to support him. Any potentate or nation which befriends him in his exile will be regarded by the Muslims as their friend. But the fact remains that they are powerless to support him effectually, and with the best intentions they are sure to 'let him down', if Turkey is opposed to their support of him, which is not yet proved to my intelligence. The first thing, therefore, is to ascertain precisely what the views of the Turkish nation are upon the question of the Khilafat as it touches them. If they utterly disown its duties and responsibilities, it seems unlikely that they could object to the Muslims outside Turkey making their own arrangements to preserve and to maintain an institution which is the symbol of Islamic unity, and should stand for Muslim progress. If they claim the functions hitherto discharged by the Khilafat with regard to Turkey only, they could not object to the other Muslims making their arrangements. But if they still claim the Khilafat of all Muslims, although nationally, then we must ask them to explain the meaning they attach to this idea of national Khilafat, and in what way the functions of the Khilafat in respect of all Muslims are to be discharged by them. There is no man better able to advise the Muslim world at such a juncture than the Khalifa Abdul Majid Khan, no man whose advice is certain to be given more disinterestedly for the welfare of Islam. An urgent and informal conference of the representatives of all those who have hitherto supported the Ottoman Khilafat and who are anxious, as all Muslims must be, to avoid a schism in Islam seems to me the first step to be taken, and it is time that those Muslims of India, potentates and Government officials, who have held aloof, should now take an active part in the Khilafat movement."

ABOLITION OF KHALIFATE.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Commons to-day replying to Mr. Ormsby Gore with regard to the abolition of the Khalifate, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby said that there was nothing in the Treaty of Lausanne implying recognition of the existing Turkish Khalifate by the Powers other than Turkey.

TURCO-GERMAN TREATY.

Replying to Mr. Howard Bury Mr. Ponsonby said that the British representative in Constantinople had reported that the Turkish and German Governments had been negotiating a treaty to serve as a basis for the re-establishment of normal Turco-German relations. There was no reason to believe that the treaty would conflict with the provisions of the Treaty of Lausanne.

NO TRUTH IN THE REPORTED CESSION OF MOSUL.

The Foreign Office states that there is no truth whatever in the report in the Turkish press that the British Government have made proposals to the Turkish Government involving the cession of Mosul town to Turkey.—Reuter.

MUSTAPHA KEMAL DENOUNCED.

INDIAN MOSLEMS' FOOLED AND CHEATED.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

"The Daily Telegraph" strongly denounces Mustapha Kemal in connection with the abolition of the Khalifate. The paper holds him directly responsible for the rapid expulsion of the ex-Khalif in circumstances of gross indignity, the brutality of which has startled even the Turkish Nationalists. The paper says that the ex-Khalif's gentle and melancholy personality had never been associated with the possibility of any subversive political intrigue and it expresses concern at the measures which foreshadow the apparent object of suppressing a protest among the orthodox Turkish Moslems. The paper thinks that the position of the Indian Moslems with regard to Khalifate is intolerable. They have been cheated, fooled and used with incredible cynicism as a catspaw to secure the advantages at Lausanne for a Turkey which now reveals itself as being governed by a gang of impostors who now turn upon them with insulting contempt.—Reuter.

EX-KHALIFA UNWELL.

FATE OF HIS DYNASTY.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Constantinople.—The ex-Khalif, after spending yesterday at Chataldja, left for Switzerland in the evening. He was handed £ 1700 to meet his expenses and he will be credited with the balance of £ 12000 which is being allocated to him. The newspaper reporters at Chataldja state that the Khalif looked feeble and unwell. The other male members of the dynasty will be expelled tomorrow and will receive £ 120 each for expenses. It is proposed to set aside Fildiz Kiosk, ex-Sultan's residence, as Mustapha Kemal's home.—Reuter.

PASSES THROUGH SOFIA.

LONDON, March 6.

Sofia.—The ex-Khalif accompanied by two wives, son, daughter and suite passed through the station en route to Switzerland. He looks very dejected. The ex-Khalif travelled partly by boat and partly by motor car from Constantinople to Chatalja where he entered the Simplon Express.—Reuter.

JAMIATULMAI MEETING ON 9TH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 6.

Meetings of the Working Committee of Jamiatulmai Hind will be held on the 9th morning at Aligarh. Individual members have been invited by wire. Issues of historic importance are to be decided and members are urgently requested to attend and to inform Secretary, Provincial Khilafat Committee, Aligarh, of their arrival.

The following cablegram has been sent by the President, Jamiatulmai to Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha. Reuter cables Assembly passed law terminating connection of Khilafat with the Turkish State and abolishing it altogether. Indian Musalmans greatly disturbed. Please cable authentic news.

THE KHILAFAT.

DR. ANSARI'S CABLE TO ANGORA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Mar. 6.

Doctor Ansari has sent the following cable to the President of the National Assembly, Angora:—"I trust the Assembly will elect a new Khalifa possessing temporal and spiritual powers according to the law of Shariat. Suppression of the hereditary principle is not objectionable but the abolition of the Khalifat is fatal to Muslim world solidarity and disastrous to the new Turkish State. Please cable authentic reassuring news."

MR. YAKUB HASAN'S STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 5....

Referring to the Angora Assembly's decision in respect of the Khalifa and the Khalifate Mr. Yakub Hasan in the course of his statement to the Press says." As far as I can make out the great question that now engages the attention of the Grand National Assembly is that of perpetual expulsion from Turkey of all the members of the royal family. The Turkish Republic can never feel itself safe as long as a single man remains in Turkey who is in a position to put forth a strong claim to the Ottoman throne. The People's Party in Turkey is not, therefore, unwise in taking this drastic step in order to safeguard the public from all possible sources of danger. The expulsion of the Royal personages is a necessary corollary to the abolition of monarchy. The People's Party in Turkey would have had the sympathy of India in their efforts to consolidate the Turkish Republic if the head of the Ottoman Royal family did not happen to be the Khaliph of Islam. The new Turkish polity is only now being gradually evolved and among the vital national problems that await solution at the hands of the National Assembly the question of retaining the Khilafat in the Turkish nation is the most important one. It was because Constantinople was the seat of the Khilafat and a Turk was the Khalifa that Turkey had active sympathy, help and co-operation of the Musalmans of the world, in all trying vississitudes that fell upon her from time to time. Turkey will not, therefore, be so foolish as to abolish the Ottoman Khilafat altogether. To fit the Khilafat into the Republic, however, was a question that had never arisen before and the ingenuity and statmanship of Mustafa Kemal Pasha and his advisers will be taxed to the utmost to find a solution of this difficult problem. He adds that the ideal the Khalif to my mind would be one who was not the head of any particular Government, but is the acknowledged Amir by the Muslim States in the world and the State in which he happens to have his headquarters along with the other States should undertake by special enactment to place all their national resources at the disposal of the Khalifa whenever occasion demands it. A Conference of the best minds from every Muslim community can alone tackle this problem in all its International bearings. All that we can expect the Turks to do now is to construct their constitution and place the Khalifa in it as would make it possible for all other Muslim countries to acknowledge in him the rightful successor of the Khilafat Rashidden and place themselves under his suzereinty without detriment to their own temporal sovereignty.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

18599

ANGLO-AMERICAN RELATION.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S GREETINGS.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE'S HOPE

LONDON, March 6.

Washington—Interviewing President Coolidge, Sir Esme Howard, the new British Ambassador, expresed on behalf of the King and the Prime Minister cordial sincere goodwill and friendship to the United States. He gave assurance that he would always endeavour to maintain and promote in every way cordial Anglo-American relations so much desired by every member of the British Empire. Mr. Coolidge cordially reciprocated the greetings and declared that happily no clouds ever shadowed the relations of the two countries. He believed they were conscious of the identity of the general aims of the two nations and cherishing similar ideals, disciplined to liberty, truth and love of justice they would be a mighty force in bringing the world just and lasting peace.—Reuter.

UNUSUAL OCCURENCE IN THE COMMONS.

MAJOR ASTOR LOSES SEAT.

LONDON, March 5.

A most unusual occurrence took place in the House of Commons when Major Aster who has just returned from Egpyt voted in a division yesterday without having taken the oath. Consequently, he automatically vacates his seat. A new writ is being issued.—Reuter.

LONDON, Mar. 6.

Major Astor, besides losing his seat in the Commons is liable to a fine of five hundred sterling although he may be exempted by an Act of Indemnity which, however, papers state is hardly likely to be passed. Parliamentary authorities lay down that seat will have to be vacated in the same manner as if the offender were dead. There is no known precedent to such an inadvertence. Major Astor intends to recontest Dover.—Reuter.

TRADE FACILITIES BILL.

SECOND READING PASSED IN COMMONS.

LONDON, March 5.

The House of Commons to-day by 297 votes to 43 passed the second reading of the Trade Facilities Bill. A few of the revolting backbench Ministerialists opposed the Bill and challenged a division owing to the proposal to guarantee a loan of three and a half million sterling to the Sudan Plantations Syndicate in the interests of cotton-growing. There were sharp passages-at-arms between Mr. William Lunn and Mr. Maclean (Clydeside) who suggested that Mr. Lunn was repudiating the doctrines he had formerly preached, which Mr. Lunn warmly denied. It is understood that three members of the Cabinet abstained from voting.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 5.

GROUND OF OPPOSITION.

The main ground of the Clydeside members' opposition to the Sudan loan was their objection to State assisting a private concern which they contended was making high profits.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE BASE.

NO DECISION YET

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Commons replying to a question Mr. Ammon stated that no decision nal yet been taken with regard to the Singapore Base. The matter was being considered at present.—Reuter.

IRRIGATION.

DEMAND FOR EXPERT ENQUIRY.

DISCUSSION IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 5.

The Council of State devoted its attention to-day to the discussion of Sardar Jogendra Singh's resolution for a fresh survey of irrigation of possibilities both from rivers and wells in the light of scientific advance and for framing a programme, particularly providing for organisation of power lift irrigation from wells. Sardar Jogendra Singh in moving his resolution quoted statistics to show that there were a million square miles available for the irrigation and agriculture but which were not brought under cultivation because of want of provision of water. According to Sir Gangaram, the average annual production of food supply was 81 million tons while the annual requirement in India for a population of 319 millions was 79 million tons. Thus it would be seen that there was only a narrow margin of two million tons. If there was to be famine in any one year then what was to happen. The whole of India would have to starve. This was not the satisfactory state of affairs. Water was abundant in India in rivers and wells but it required to be utilised for irrigating the lands and not allowed to be wasted. There might be some limit of water supply from the rivers for the irrigation but from wells if only necessary capital was invested the area of irrigation would be quadrupled. This was also the view of the Irrigation Commission. Concluding, the mover pointed out the advantages of power lift irrigation from wells and apealed to the Government not to dismiss the subject as a provincial subject but take up the matter in right earnest and appoint an expert enquiry into the irrigation possibilities.

Sir Umar Hayat Khan in supporting the resolution said that the immediate need of the country at present was food and not Swaraj and food could not be produced in sufficient quantity without assured irrigation facilities.

Nawab Mizamilullah Khan and Raja Rampal Singh also supported the resolution remarking that the lot of agriculturists' was becoming more hopeless every day.

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. Ley, Industries Secretary, opposed the resolution on behalf of the Government pointing out that there was no necessity for enquiry at present. He confined his remarks to irrigation by canals and said that irrigation by wells was the matter for experts. What Sardar Jogendra Singh wanted was an irrigation commission like the one appointed in 1901. As a result of the 1901 commission's enquiry, a great stimulus had been given to many irrigation works. In fact during the last twenty years the area of lands irrigated by canals rose from 10 million acres to 28 million acres, while there had been addition to the number of irrigation works which would shortly be completed bringing within the irrigation area further ten million acres of land. In Madras there was the Cauvery reservoir project which when sanctioned would keep the irrigation staff engaged for a good number of years. In Bombay presidency there was the Lloyd baragd project which would be the greatest irrigation project in the world. In the Punjab there was the Sutlej valley project besides many large schemes now under consideration. In the Central Provinces also there were several schemes in contemplation. Thus it would be seen that there were scheme either under preparation or under construction which would keep the irrigation staff engaged and for nearly twenty years. Where then was the need for a fresh enquiry. In Government's opinion there was no necessity for an enquiry.

Lala Ramsarandas and Mr. Karendikar then complained of want of proper and sufficient facilities for irrigation and accused Government of neglect in this matter.

Sir Narasimha Sarma detailed the efforts of Government and advised the mover to withdraw his resolution as no useful purpose would be served by a comprehensive enquiry at present throughout India. Mr. Ley had already referred to the area of lands brought under cultivation by means of canal irrigation. As regards well irrigation Sir Narasimha Sarma quoted the figures to show that at least two million more acres of lands had been brought under the cultivation during the last few years. In the Punjab 858 wells have been bored, 850 in the United Provinces, 493 in Madras and so on. Thus it would be found that the Government had not been quiet in the matter of irrigation. It was true that there could have been still greater progress but the people had not on their part shown adequate interest in the matter. However Government would always be ready to help the local Governments in promotion of any important scheme, provided, of course, sufficient funds were available, but there was no need for a comprehensive enquiry like the one demanded by Sardar Jogendra Singh. The Government of India would convey to provincial Governments desire of this Council for greater and more sustained irrigation activities. Beyond this it was impossible to go.

Sardar Jogendra Singh briefly replied and adhered to his proposition. The resolution was put and carried, Government members saying no but not claiming division.

Mr. Martin was the new member sworn in to-day. He is in the place of Mr. Shepherd I.C.S. (Bombay).

The president announced the following names of persons to serve on the select committee on standing orders:—The Rt Hon. Sastri (Chairman), Sir Mahomed Shafi, Mr. Crerar, Mr. G. A. Natesan, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikari, Sardar Jogendra Singh, Sir Maneckjee Dadabhoy and Mr. Raza Ali.

Sir Mahomed Shafi informed the House that the budget discussion in the Council of State would be held on Friday till 1-30 p.m. and on Saturday also at the same time. Council then adjourned till to-morrow.

BONUS COMMITTEE AND AFTER.

GOVERNOR APPRECIATES MEN'S BEHAVIOUR.

WORKERS LEAVING FOR THEIR HOMES.

REQUEST TO GOVERNMENT FOR HELP.

The labour situation in Bombay is still unchanged. Events have falsified the hope that the workers would succumb under pressure of hunger and resume work. On the other hand, they have shown a spirit of unity and determination altogether unprecedented in the industrial history of India. Even H. E. the Governor has publicly acknowledged the "exemplary" behaviour of the workers.

It is obvious that the men are nearly tired out of indefinite waiting but they have shown no sign of wavering in their determination. I am given to understand that about fifty per cent. of the men have already left for their villages, but these are mostly drawn from the neighbouring country. Others would, perhaps, like to go, but are kept back either from necessity or from a desire to see the whole thing through. The health conditions in the mill area are becoming very unfavourable.

Mr. Bhatvadekar has received the following reply to his letter dated 29th February, 1924:—

Government House,
Bombay.
1st March 1924.

Dear Sir,—I am to acknowledge receipt of your letter, dated the 29th of February, and to say that it has been placed before His Excellency.

His Excellency desires me to reply that he fully appreciates the fact that the behaviour of the mill operatives, as he has stated in public, has been exemplary, and he regrets very much that, in spite of every effort that has been made, there is yet no sign of any settlement of this most unfortunate dispute.

With regard to the proposal made in the latter part of your letter, I am to say that His Excellency is prepared to consider the suggestion, and that Government will go fully into the many questions involved therein.

Yours sincerely,
Sd. C. G. ADAM.

To,
Dattaram Atmaram Bhatvadekar, Esq.,

The following letter has been sent to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor by Mr. D. A. Bhatvadekar.

Ramchandra Hejib's House,
Arthur Road Naka,
Chinchpokli, Bombay,
March 6th 1924.

To
The Private Secretary,
To His Excellency The Governor,
Government House, Bombay.

Dear Sir,

The members of the Committee of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal are grateful to His Excellency the Governor for his very great solicitude for the welfare of the workers, and desire me to thank you for the encouraging reply which you have been pleased to vouchsafe to my last letter dated 29th February.

From the said letter you will have gathered that the workers have long been at the end of their resources, but they have not wavered in their determination to secure the "Bonus" for the year 1923, which they are convinced, is their legitimate right. Rightly or wrongly, a Committee of Inquiry has been appointed, and this Committee is going through a cumbrous procedure, after all to determine what has been proved to be a very simple matter. In this matter, the workers' demand has, fortunately, been strengthened by what has been said in the press by people, who have nothing to do with the parties in this dispute, and who can therefore be trusted to take a very dispassionate view of the matter at issue. I feel confident that His Excellency and the Committee of Inquiry have taken note of all that has so far been said, and must have been convinced by now that however plausible the arguments of the mill-owners, they have not succeeded in making out a case for denying a hundred and fifty thousand men their just and legitimate demand. I do not ask that His Excellency should prejudge the issue.

However, I make bold to claim that His Excellency may graciously be pleased to take into serious consideration the terrible embarrassment in which the men find themselves to-day, and help them out of their difficulty. In my last letter, I mentioned how the workers were getting impatient, and that our position had been rendered onerous by the prolongation of the deadlock. Since then matters have been getting worse. In addition to hunger and privation, sickness prevails on a large scale. At Worli and Mahim, Plague and Cholera have been taking a heavy toll among the poor workers, whose means of resistance, never great at any time, are particularly at this time dissipated. At Bhoiwada and the Parel area, small-pox has been working havoc. Already about fifty per cent. of the mill workers have steadily left Bombay, some of those under heart-rending conditions. In some cases the men have smuggled themselves on the outgoing coastal steamers, and when detected on the way, they have pleaded their inability to pay and refused to disembark except at the port of their destination, or begged to be taken back to Bombay. I do not know what fate has overtaken such people, and naturally among the friends and relatives a great deal of consternation has begun to prevail. Many other people hailing from neighbouring districts have betaken themselves to their native places, and others are prevented from leaving Bombay because of the long distances they have to travel, and are only kept back by the idea of the expense and the inconvenients incidental to a journey. We had hoped that His Excellency's Government would come to the rescue of the men at the present critical juncture. We have been very much encouraged by the sympathetic assurance conveyed in your reply.

I sincerely trust that it will be possible for the Committee to conclude its labours in a day or two's time, so as to obviate the necessity of Government action in the direction mentioned above. I may say that the men are determined not to resume work unless notices are posted at all the mills to give the men their bonus. The men are also determined not to receive their wages for the days they have worked in January until such time, though I understand that the mill-owners' Association is trying to induce the mill-agents to pay off the men.

I therefore beg that His Excellency may be pleased to take note of the attitude of the workers, who have not allowed their determination to be affected by the stroke of adversity, but have resolutely borne the lot forced upon them by the unrelenting opposition of the mill-owners. In the event of the mill-owners resisting the payment of the bonus, I beg that His Excellency will graciously be pleased to direct his Government to take immediate measures for helping such of the workers as have still remained here in the expectation of an early settlement to leave for their homes without any further loss of time.

May I request you kindly to convey to His Excellency our deep gratitude for His Excellency's sympathy with the workers.

I beg to remain,
Dear Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
Sd. Dattaram Atmaram Bhatvadekar,
President, Girni Kamgar Mahamandal,
Bombay.

It seems from what I hear that the Enquiry Committee is not going to conclude its work for some days to come. Some people have been asked to inform the Committee before the 8th instant whether they propose giving evidence. I do not know what replies the Committee has received. This much can, at any rate, be said that the workers' attitude generally towards the Committee remains unchanged.

I understand that there was a meeting of the Mill-owners Association on Thursday, and that as a result of it, an important group of mills will, I believe, attempt to start work on Saturday and pay off the men the wages due to them for January about Monday next. A notice is likely to be put up to the effect at the mills to-day, if it has not already been done.

STRIKE SITUATION.

MISCHIEVOUS POSTERS.

The mill strike saw no change yesterday. The men are still holding out and no settlement has as yet been arrived at. There were a few posters stuck on walls—one at Jacob Circle and several at De Lisle Road inciting the men to violence. The men were urged to do all possible violent things, to set fire to mills, drive away the mechanics etc. e

Regarding the strike at the Asiatic Petroleum Company's Oil Depot, the men returned to work on Thursday morning. They saw the manager and as a result of some discussion a notice was put up, which satisfied the men and they rejoined. The following are the main conditions on the notice. The works should be open on all days except Sundays and holidays; if the workshops are closed during the month, for making repairs etc., no deductions will be made; if any workman is injured while working on the machine, his wages will not be deducted as long as he is away; if a workman wants to get leave, he will get such leave as is considered reasonable; that the men will be paid on the same day as men in other oil works are; no strike days pay will be granted.

The men were asked to see the manager in case of any complaints, and not to go on [illegible].

LE[G]ATIVE ASSEMBLY.

ATT[A]ON MILITARY BUDGET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 6.

The Legislative Assembly resumed to-day the general discussion on the Budget. Dr. Gour initiated the discussion to-day. He recalled the position of the last three years and said that the first budget introduced in the last Assembly contained a promise from Sir Malcolm Hailey that no taxation would be imposed without the Assembly's vote. The last budget before the last Assembly was passed with the veto power. He pointed out that within the last ten years, expenditure had gone up by 59 crores. He said that the Finance Member had defined the object of the Taxation Committee as being to find out the means to raise the same taxes as now with less sacrifice. He warned that this was an attempt to standardise expendi[t]e at present figure. "Can the House [a]ccept it," he asked.

Continuing, Dr. Gour remarked that military expenditure was still grossly excessive. Referring to Lord Rawlinson's remark yesterday that he was prepared to take the house into complete confidence, Dr. Gour asked the Commander-in-Chief to lay on the table all the correspondence on the series of resolutions adopted on the Esher Report with the full concurrence of the Government of India. He said the fact was that the War Office was still supreme and overruling India. He further complained that British garrison was still being maintained at India's cost for Imperial purposes and asked what justification was there to maintain the old ratio of British to Indian fighting troops. He criticised the scheme of Indianisation of eight regiments and urged that Indian officers must we introduced into every unit and recruitment opened to middle classes.

Mr. Calvert (Punjab official): Will Dr. Gour explain what he means by middle class?

Dr. Gour: The class from which Mr. Calvert comes (laughter).

Dr. Gour continuing urged the establishment of a permanent Retrenchment Board.

Mr. Pilcher asked Dr. Gour to remember that the growth of military expenditure compared with what it was ten years ago was due to considerable rise in princes. The people of India were taxed only 8 shillings per head compared with £ 20 tax per head in the United Kingdom.

Mr. Ibrahim Makan, speaking in Urdu, regretted that the Finance Member had not been able to remove any of the existing taxes. He considered that the military expenditure was excessive and proposed the handing over of Waziristan and the Tribal Area to Afghanistan as its occupation was not remunerative and would never be (laughter).

Mr. Muhamed Yakub also deplored the absence of an announcement granting relief to the poor in respect or railway fares, postage etc. He referred to the military expense and said the constitution which did not give the power to vote military budget was a mock constitution. Indians did not want their men to be employed in artillery as mere drivers and wanted substitution of the Britisher by Indian.

Mr. Kumarshanker Ray pointed out that the Cotton Excise Duty was imposed because it was an Indian industry while jute was left free because it was in the hands of the Europeans.

ARMY SECRETARY'S EXPLANATION.

Mr. Burdon, Army Secretary, explained the position with reference to the attack made by Dr. Gour on the Military Budget. He said the report of the Military Requirements Committee was not published in the public interest but it was supplied to every member of the Inchcape Committee. He further informed the house that economies recommended by Lord Inchcape were more than those which the Military Requirement Committee thought possible. Mr. Burdon said the sons of the middle classes were the people who were being taken at Dehra Dun. The son of a pleader, of a Commissioner in the I.C.S. and sons of officers who had held Commission in the army and essentially belonged to the middle classes are now in the Dehra Dun College. One of the best cadets sent to Sandhurst recently belonged to the middle class and was the son of a Judge. He hoped those members of the Assembly who would go to Dhera Dun by the end of March in response to the Commander-in-Chief's invitation would be able to see things for themselves. Compared with 1914, the British Garrison had very considerably been reduced, both in officer's and other ranks. After giving figures Mr. Burdon asserted that as a consequence of reduction a ratio of British Indian troops there was now only one Britisher to two and half Indians. No less than seventy six per cent of the total personnel of the Army was Indian. Dr. Gour had in his speech alleged that Colonel Guinness, late Under-Secretary, War Office, had in the House of Commons declared that the British garrison was kept in India 'to give relief to the British taxpayer.

For instance no less than nine crores were responsible for merely pension and disablement charges after war and he was sure that this would not be disturbed by the House in any circumstances. Thus actually the Military Budget came down to fifty crores.

Sir Purshottamdas asked as to whether pension charges were not included in the Budget before the war and what was their amount.

Mr. Burdon said the charges before the war were five crores only and had gone up now by hundred per cent. Then again out of the remaining military estimates, something like two crores came back to Government in the shape of revenues.

Mr. Fleming (Burma) showed that under the Meston award Burma was called upon to pay no less than eleven and a half per cent in respect of total income tax receipts of the Central Government and ten per cent of customs receipts. The promise of relief of two lakhs to Burma was therefore inadequate and was not a genuine attempt to encourage the provinces to use their own re[s]ources for the benefit of their provinces.

MESTON AWARD.

Mr. Ball (Official, Bombay) in speaking on the budget confined himself to the question of provincial contribution. He said there was a good deal of dissatisfaction about the Meston settlement which from every point of view was a failure. It had broken down in Bengal and was about to break down in other provinces. Mr. Bell quoted figures to show that Madras, Punjab and other provinces got much more than Bombay or Bengal were entitled to get and he vigorously pleaded for immediate reallocation of revenues, which would enable all the Provinces to meet their increasing needs instead of granting relief to some. The Bombay Government trusted that the Committee of taxation promised in the Council of State would, while considering the scheme of taxation reopen the equity of Meston award in all its aspects, including the question of Provincial contributions.

Mr. Burdon quoted Reuter's summary which he said was substantially correct, saying that in the case of excessive reduction in troops in India some further cost may be thrown on the British Budget. Thereupon Dr. Gour quoted the text of what Colonel Guinness said as reported in Hansard that excessive reduction in the reserve in India would mean eventual further cost being thrown on the British Budget. Mr. Burdon admitted that Colonel Guinnes' observations gave room for some doubt but at the time when the observation was made discussion was going on between the Government of India and the War Office regarding reductions and the Colonel expressed the view only of one department and not of His Majesty's Government. The fact to-day was that all reductions proposed by the Government of India, with the exception of a cavalry regiment, had been carried out. Mr. Burdon continuing explained that although the Colonel's remarks were open to doubts, the actual position was that His Majesty's Government maintained a larger army in the United Kingdom than they would otherwise maintain. But for the necessity of defending India in case of an attack on India, His Majesty's Government has to be prepared to come to the assistance of India. If excessive reduction was carried out in India and she did not contain sufficient troops to stand the first attack, then the liability thrown on His Majesty's Government for the defence of India was so much increased. Continuing Mr. Burdon quoted the resolution passed by the Assembly laying down that there must be similarity in equipment and training of troops in India with troops in the other parts of the Empire. This was the basis of the construction of the Army recently carried out and was perhaps, more than any thing else, responsible for the present level of military expenditure. A high standard of efficiency could not be obtained much cheaply and it would certainly be a great mistake to fall below British standard of defence. The question could not be determined subjectively but by careful study of the geographical position of India and the potentialities of her possible enemies. He said the figures of reduction given by the Commander-in-Chief yesterday showed that the strength of the fighting troops in India was not more than two lakhs. He asked the house whether it was thought that for the defence of such greeat empire as India, two lakhs of men were excessive. He said, while criticism had been levelled on the Military Budget as a whole no one had attempted to look into what it was made up of.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya speaking on the budget criticised the administration under Finance, Army, Commerce, Public Works and Home Departments and concluded his speech with an appeal for effective change in the system of Government.

He referred to the Home Department and criticised it as a mismanaged department. He asked Government to start with a new slate by releasing all those who had been imprisoned during the last few years under the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the Seditious Meetings Act and under such other measures. Concluding Pandit Malaviya said "Remember that a change has come in India. You must recognise the change in the Assembly here. We in the Assembly are anxious to co-operate with you. Are you on your part willing to co-operate with us by ordering the release of all those who have been imprisoned in the name of law or order? We want our grievances to be settled before we vote supply. Unless there is an early and effective change in the system of Government, I tell the Government that they must be prepared to carry on the administration without the moral support of those who have come here."

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CABINET APPOINTS COMMITTEE.

LONDON, March 5.

The Cabinet to-day appointed a committee to consider Indian affairs with authority to consult the members of the Secretary of State's Council and others.—Reuter.

MOTION TO BE SUBMITTED TO BOTH HOUSES.

LONDON, March 5.

In the House of Lords to-day replying to Lord Clwyd, Lord Olivier said that Government had very gladly accepted the suggestion that a motion should be submitted to both the Houses to set up a committee on the Indian affairs. The motion would follow exactly the terms of the motion on which a Committee was appointed last year.

Lord Harris particularly welcomed the latter statement.—Reuter.

DYE STUFFS FOR FRANCE

LONDON, March 5.

Paris.—The Dyestuffs Agreement Bill provides for the manufacture under the French Government's control of synthetic nitrates by the Laber process, patents of which are held by the Badische Company. As the Senate has modified the Bill in the direction of giving Government complete control over the manufacture the Bill must return to the Chamber. It is doubtful whether it will be passed this session.—Reuter.

LORD THOMSON'S STATEMENT

"THE TIME S" COMMENT.

LEAFIELD, March 6.

Commenting on the statement made in the House of Lords yesterday by Lord Thomson, Secretary for Air, regarding Government's air policy "The Times" says:—"Public conviction is profound that wherever else we are weak in these uncertain and turbulent times we dare not be weak in the air. An authoritative explanation was necessary to reassure the country that in the matter of the air no breach would be permitted in our defence." "The Times" considers that Lord Thomson's declaration was on the whole convincing.' "He made it clear that the Labour Government were living and trying to work in two worlds—a world of hope and generous aspiration and a world of cold practical realities. His way of putting it was that for the Labour Government the flower of idealism was rooted in common sense." The important point, adds "The Times," is that Lord Thomson is continuing a sound and progressive policy of the late Government and that he is doing so by stages in the vague hope that some day a fortunate interruption will come in the shape of a sort of Washington Conference on aerial disarmament.

"MANCHESTER GUARDIAN'S" COMMENT.

The "Manchester Guardian" says "Government are profoundly right in seeking before all else to foster a new spirit in Europe since therein alone is their real hope of checking the race of armaments on which, with or without parliamentary resolutions, we shall otherwise embark." It declares however, that there is little difference in this country about its air defence. We are behind-hand and we must make up the ground and no Government can avoid bearing in mind the aerial armaments of France."—B.O.W.

STARVING ALBANIANS.

BRITISH GOVT. READY TO RENDER FINANCIAL HELP.

LEAFIELD, March 6.

Lord Parmoor, the British representative on the Council of the League of Nations replying to a question in the House of Lords, said that the Government desired to give all possible assistance to the starving Albanians. An appeal of the Albanian Government would be before the Council of the League of Nations next week and if it were decided that immediate financial assistance was needed the British Government would be prepared to consider the granting of a reasonable sum from the Imperial Exchequer.—B.O.W.

IMAGIN[A]RY AIR RAID.

DEMONSTRATION IN WHITEHALL.

LEAFIELD, March 6.

On the top floor the Government office in Whitehall a tiny theatre has been constructed which both the King and the Prince of Wales have visited this week to watch the extremely interesting working models of the pageant which the Navy, Army and Air Service are arranging for the British Empire Exhibition. The Air Service contribution, the model of which the Prince of Wales inspected this afternoon, shows the Westminster and the Houses of Parliament undergoing the rigours of an imaginary air raid. By means of ingenious lighting arrangements daylight fades into night time and the lights of the Westminster are suddenly darkened as miniature searchlights indicating the approach of air craft. Shortly afterwards bursting shells of anti-craft guns fill the sky and bombs begin to drop with a considerably greater effect upon the heart of London than was ever achieved by the Germans in the late war. Buildings are burning and explosions are taking place in the Westminster before the attack is beaten off and stars are again seen to be twinkling realistically through wreaths of smoke. Apart from any lesson of horros of modern warfare or on the need for an aerial defence which this imaginary episode may teach, its merits purely as a spectacle will undoubtedly make it of special interest. The stage, on which the model was seen to-day, is only a few feet across. At the Wembley Exhibition the stage will be one and a half times the size of that the Covent Garden theatre and will have a larger prosceniun than any stage in the world. Other incidents to be similarly illustrated include a naval raid on Zeebrugge, the battle of Trafalgar, the battle of Somme and the capture of the Mesines Ridge. There is a friendly rivalry proceeding among the services as to which can achieve the most ingenious efforts of realism in the spectacles for which they are responsible.—B.O.W.

SHORTAGE OF TIN AND LEAD.

LONDON, Mar. 4.

A prominent Metal House in its fortnightly report says that it is becoming increasingly evident that the world shortage of Tin, Lead and Spelter, with trade demand increasing competition, supplies must force prices still high, until the cause of balance between demand and supply is more nearly adjusted by shrinkage of one and expansion of the other.—Reuter.

MR. BRUCE PAYS TRIBUTE TO LABOUR GOVT.

LEAFIELD, March 6.

Mr. Bruce, the Australian Federal Prime Minister, upon his arrival back in Australia from England paid a tribute to the new British Government's sincerity regarding the development of the overseas Empire and its desire to co-operate cordially with the Australian Government in securing it.—B.O.W.

ALLIED NOTE TO GERMANY.

COMMISSION TO ENQUIRE INTO MILITARY CONDITIONS.

LONDON, March 5.

Paris.—The conference of Ambassadors at a meeting at which to-day Marshal Foch was present, has agreed on the text of a note to Germany on the subject of resumption of military control. The British proposals have been adopted in the main lines. The note claims the right of an inter-Allied commission to verify throughout Germany whether during 1923 when the control ceased Germany was engaged in new military preparations, whether disarmament can to-day be considered finally completed. If the German Government agrees to the enquiry and the results are satisfactory then the Allies will appoint a committee of guarantee or similar effective organisation. The German Government must in the first instance reply satisfactorily to the five demands of the 1922 note, dealing with amendments of the laws concering export and demilitarisation of the police, etc. —Reuter.

NAVAL REVIEW IN JULY.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

In the House of Commons replying to questions Mr. Ammon said that the question of holding a naval review at the end of July at Spithead in connection with the Empire Exhibition was being considered. Arrangements would be made if possible to bring some small ships up the Thames.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

The following are the results of the football matches played in the League to-day:—

First Division:—Notts County nil. Chelsea nil.

Scottish League:—Kilmarnock one, Rangers one, Hamilton three, Partick Thistle one.

The following rugger football match was played to-day:—Portsmouth Services seven, Cardiff eleven.—Reuter.

BRITISH ARMY ESTIMATES.

CUT OF 7 MILLIONS.

LONDON, March 6.

The Army Estimates for 1924-25 are for forty-five millions sterling compared with 52 millions for last year. The establishment excluding India is 152,000 men compared 154,000 last year.

Mr. Walsh in a memorandum states that the last Indian units having been withdrawn from Palestine it has been arranged with the Colonial Office that the British cavalry regiment no longer necessary in India should be stationed there.—Reuter.

WAR IN MOROCCO.

SPAIN DESPATCHES INFANTRY BRIGADE.

LONDON, March 6.

Madrid.—Reports from Valencia, Alicante and Barcelona announce the departure for Morocco of infantry brigade with stores and artillery.—Reuter.

RETURN OF BERAR.

BERARESE AGAINST NIZAM'S RULE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, March 5.

At a public meeting held at Sonwadhona under the presidency of a Mahomedan, a resolution was unanimously passed expressing unwillingness of Berar people to return to the rule of the Nizam. Rao Bahadur Mundle and Rao Saheb Landge made suitable speeches.

Another resolution requesting the Government not to remove from this province His Excellency Sir Frank Sly, the present Governor of the Central Provinces till the end of his five years' tenure of office was moved by Professor Bhanu, seconded by Sirdar Bahadur J. N. Rodrigues and carried unanimously.

BREACH OF TRUST.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 5.

At the High Court to-day Justice Greaves and Panton disposed of an appeal filed by Mr. Harry Jones, an Attorney of the High Court who had been convicted by an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for Breach of trust and fined Rs. 500. In June 1904 Mr. J. C. Sinha, complainant, left for England to study for medicine. He alleged that before leaving Calcutta he had entrusted the appellant, his Attorney, with certain books and furniture for safe custody. On return from England the complainant alleged, he found that the appellant had misappropriated the property left with him. Their Lordships held that the mattter was one for civil court to decide and set aside the conviction and sentence.

COTTON EXCISE DUTY.

MOTION FOR ABOLITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 5.

Hon. Mr. Kasturibhai Lalbhai M. L. A. representative of the Mill-owners' Association, Ahmedabad, has balloted the first resolution for discussion in the Legislative Assembly on 20th asking for the abolition of Excise Duty on cotton.

THE DADABHAI STATUE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Narottam has read your comments and the letters of certain correspondents on the subject of Dadabhai Naoroji's Statue, which appeared before the 29th ultimo. In Mr. Narottam's letter to Mr. Natarajan which was published in your paper, the principal factor of price which compelled the Committee to place the order out of India was mentioned, as also the fact that those who quoted could not reduce their estimates below a figure which still left a large difference over that of the foreign artist.

You seem to have taken particular objection to the use of the word "Tender" in that letter, and ascribed a purely materialistic, business attitude to the Committee in handling a matter which seeks to memorialise the great qualities of one of the greatest patriots of India. This is an unjust interpretation to put upon the Committee's conduct. I was in the Committee that resolved upon commemoration of Dadabhai in the form of a statue of art. Firstly, the very idea of a statue of art is totally foreign to gross materialism such as your comments would seem to suggest; secondly, if the Committee took care to get it at the least possible cost, the saving does not profit any individual pockets but would leave only a larger balance for some other purpose of public utility. Mr. Narottam, when he wrote to Mr. Natarajan, did not intend it for publication, and was not on a trial of essay-writing and the use of the word "Tender" which the artists themselves, the living exponents of a noble art, have all along been using, should not have led you to comment in the strain you have done. One unfortunate effect of such comments is likely to obscure the real issues in the public mind and set it to a quarrel on trivial matters.

Already some of the artists have started to come out with personal grievances. It would be profitless for Mr. Narottam or the Committee to enter into controversy in the press columns with each and every one of them. The broad considerations are the interests of the public and the interests of Indian artists and I would point out in brief how the Committee have acted and why.

After the resolution of the Committee to have a statue was published in the various papers, tenders began to come in from different parts of the country, e.g., Bombay, Calcutta and Baroda; one quotation was received from England and another from an Italian artist: the lowest Indian tender was Rs. 30,000 from Calcutta. The English tender was slightly higher than this amount and the Italian was surprisingly low, or if one may put the other way, the others were surprisingly high. The Italian came from Riccardi, highly reputed sculptor in Europe.

The question at the time before the Committee was whether they would be justified in spending Rs. 30,000 out of a total fund of less than a lakh for a statue, in the face of a much cheaper offer. For, the statue was only one of the items resolved upon for Dadabhai's memorial. The foreign offer would give the Committee Rs. 13—14,000 more for the other object of the memorial—which is also to be one of public benefit. The Committee however, anxious to patronise Indian art requested the Bombay artists, who had quoted, to reduce their prices to the utmost limit possible. Mr. Talim could not reduce and Mr. Wagh's reduced price, a little too late, still stood at a prohibitive figure. The Committee did not think it right to rob the other part of the memorial—of real public utility—in order to make a gift to an individual Indian artist. Any reflection of lack of patriotism or indifference to Indian art on the part of the members of the Committee is, in view of the above facts, absolutely without justification. The benefit of the general public is certainly a more patriotic object than making a free gift of *public* money to an individual whatever may be the nature of his profession. It would be quite another thing to call upon wealthy individuals in India to patronise Indian artists in spite of their prices being high and personally Mr. Narottam has on several occasions helped several Indian artists in obtaining orders from persons of eminence and patronised them himself. But in the present case, the monies have come from hundreds of subscribers and, I dare say, in the opinion of the Committee, the other object of public benefit being of greater weight than a statue, an unnecessary gift to an individual of a pretty large amount would have been open to serious objection. Suppose, the Committee decides to establish a Chair of Politics, or a Khaddar Bureau, or a Swaraj Mission, the votaries of any of these would have reason to ask why the Committee threw away a large amount of theirs to patronise an individual when they could have got the statue without the needless sacrifice. Will Mr. Bharucha ventilate their grievance then and forsake his present friends? Will he then support the Committee's action or will he still attack the Committee for doing a thing, for not doing which it is being attacked at present?

Apart from these general considerations, I may mention that Mr. Bharucha saw Mr. Narottam in connection with this subject and I believe he was shown the quotations. If I remember right, Mr. Narottam had told me that Mr. Bharucha went away satisfied. The Scindia Company's affairs bear no analogy and are irrelevant to the subject. I do not think Mr. Narottam would like to import personal matters and private conversations in a public discussion in the press. Mr. Narottam is at present either at Delhi or Calcutta on his way to Burma and will not return till the end of this month. Sir Dinshaw is in Deelhi. The various statements and allegations made by Mr. Wagh must wait for their return.

As regards Mr. Mhatre, Mr. Narottam had frequently spoken of his bitter experience in the case of the statue of H.H. The Maharaja of Mysore, H.H. The Thakore Saheb of Limbdi and the medallion of Mr. Narottam's father. Other people who gave orders to him have complained to Mr. Narottam of his dilatoriness. Gokhale's statue, Mr. Mhatre's work, is anything but a real likeness of the great man. Regarding Mr. Wagh's claim, Mr. Narottam got him an order for a statue for about Rs. 15,000, but that gentleman is dissatisfied with Mr. Wagh's work. There are many other such matters of a purely personal nature which it would not be desirable to publish, in the interests of the artists themselves.

As regards the figures demanded by Mr. Bharucha, the same bear out what I have stated but I am not in position to publish them wihout the Committee's sanction in the absence of both Mr. Narottam and Sir Dinshaw Wacha. From the records, I find that Mr. Wagh reduced his offer to Rs. 25,000 and not Rs. 21,000. It must be remembered, however, that they did not reduce when they were asked to do so, before the order was placed. The foreign offer that has been accepted will not be Rs. 18,000 even with the inclusion of freight and insurance. The order placed is for the Statue and not for the 'model.'

Mr. Narottam wondered why he was attacked when he had to carry out the Committee's instructions as Secretary concurrently with Sir Dinshaw Wacha.—Yours, etc.,

L. V. KAIKINI,
Secretary to Mr. Narottam Morarjee.
March 6.

VICKERS-VIMY DISASTER.

SURVIVOR'S STORY.

LONDON, Mar. 5.

A thrilling story was related to-day by the survivor, Pilot Meech, at the inquest at Biggimhill on Flying-Officer Smith and Sergeant Lister who were killed in the crash on March 3rd. He said that Vickers-Vimy F 9181 ascended in the morning for a flight for the Air Ministry films which were being taken from another machine. The operations were intended to illustrate an aeroplane shoot down afire. At 3,500 feet he received the prearranged signal and ignited flare. Smith commenced stalling at a speed of hundred miles per hour and dropped to six hundred feet. In the last stall the machine nose-dived and partially flattened out near a group of trees, but it side-slipped, hitting the trees. Witness jumped from twenty feet to the ground just before the machine crashed. The machine caught fire and the bodies of the victims were burnt to death. A verdict of death by misadventure was returned.—Reuter.

SIR ALEXANDER MUDDIMAN.

APPOINTED HOME MEMBER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 6.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, President of the Council of State has been appointed Home Member to succeed Sir Malcolm Hailey.

CALCUTTA RENT ACT.

EXTENDED FOR A YEAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 5.

The select committee on Calcutta Rent Amendment Bill proposes that the Act should be extended only for one year instead of three and that more serious defects of the present Act should be remedied by another bill.

Messrs. K. C. Roy, Chaudhari and Campbell Forrestor have notes of dissent.

BENGAL MINISTERIAL CHANGES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 5.

Hon. Mr. S. N. Mullick having resigned his appointment as minister, His Excellency the Governor has directed that the administration of department of which he had charge shall be distributed as follows: Local Self-Government and Public Health to Hon. Mr. Ghaznavi and medical to Hon. Mr. Fazulul Haq.

A POINT OF LAW.

ABSENTEE JUSTICES JUDGMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 5.

The question whether the absentee judge's judgment was legal or illegal was decided to-day by Justices Spencer and Devadass before whom the point was argued by Vakil for the respondent in a civil revision petition case which gave rise to this question. The case was one recently referred to a Full Bench consiting of five judges, three of whom including Justice (now Chief Justice) Coutts Trotter, took one view and the remaining two judges held another view. At the time the Full Bench delivered the judgment, Justice Coutss Trotter was on other duty, as member of the Bar Committee. There His Lordship wrote his judgment before he went out. The respondent's vakil argued that at the time of the delivery of judgment Justice Coutts Trotter had ceased to be a member of the court and his judgment was therefore not legal and consequently there is no majority in the Full Bench holding one view Their Lordships held that the judgment in question was legal as His Lordship did not cease to be a judge by being on other duty for some time.

OPIUM SALES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, March 5.

At the opium sale to-day 250 chests of Benares opium were sold, the sale proceeds amounting to Rs. 1,20,275. The highest price per chest was Rs. 5,715 and the lowest Rs. 4,505.

LABOUR PEERS.

CLEMENCY & THE BIG STICK.

NAVY, RUSSIA, AND HOUSING.

PERSIAN OIL LANDS.

(BY ARTHUR FIELD.)

The advent of a Labour Government to office is, as even the most intractable of parties the Communist party agrees, a fact of stupendous significance,—quite irrespective of its power or lack of power to carry out any serious changes. It was just the turn of the die that brought Liberals, who in the main are individualist and procapitalist, into the same lobby with socialist aspirants to office, and afforded the latter their victory over the late Government. This Liberal co-operation, apparently uncounted, remains necessary to the Labour party if it is to retain office. Directly Labour asserts itself on its own special field of action, Liberalism will by the force of events and without arrangement go into the same lobby with the Conservatives to oppose Socialist legislation. There is, for a time, a way by which this can be adroitly staved off. Manifestly, it is by dealing with routine and colourless business, with political rather than economic matters, with agreed and non-disputatious proposals, but eventually the frank and downright elements of the Labour party will "call for the roast."

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

A foretaste of the union of the parties of property, profits and privilege was afforded during the last Parliamentary Election. Nine or ten "Liberal candidates" had run in that Election with the frank and open backing of the Conservative party of their constituencies. It was considered in some quarters that these Liberals were in a difficult position in the House of Commons, when the vote of no confidence (i.e. the Labour amendment to the Address) was taken. If they voted against the Baldwin Government, what would their Conservative backers think of it. Yet how could a Liberal oppose an amendment to the effect that the Baldwin Government had not the confidence of the House? These Liberals, the chosen of the Tories, settled the question by voting "against", which in effect meant a vote of confidence in the Baldwin Government, the enemy of Liberalism. Among these few stalwart compromisers figured Mr. Hogbin the hero of the Liberal—Tory *bloc* in Battersea against Mr. Saklatvala. At the election we were assured that "every vote for a Socialist is a vote for Toryism". It is much more clear that every vote against Saklatvala was, in effect, a vote for Toryism.

OPPORTUNIST SOCIALISM.

Nevertheless these isolated examples of the Liberal—Tory *bloc* are a forerunner of the future *bloc* against Socialism. To postpone the issue and delay their demise, the Labourites will not introduce capital levy,—though they may resort to the sweet old dodge of constitutionalists, a Royal Commission on the subject. Forecasts of "radical changes in methods and spirit" have so far found no echo in deeds. "A Labour Secretary of State for India installed in Whitehall" turns out to be a very good appointment from the good official class,—a charming person, indeed, as an individual, but an ex-Governor who worked up from a minor Government office, not from the mine or the workshop, the counting house or the mine. There are gestures of grace which look like improvements on the old attitude. At the least it is nicer to be addressed with respect than to be attacked like vermin. Sir Sydney Olivier (who is to be made a peer) has telegraphed to the Government of India to appoint the Committee on Kenya, which appointment was resolved upon at the Imperial Conference held under the late Conservative Government. We have yet to learn how the views of this Committee will be received and acted upon.

The "new orientation of policy" holds, I fear, little hope for India. India, if it will not respectfully work the bogus reforms, is likely to be treated with a firmness which will remarkably resemble the cherished methods of the past. As of old, no distinction appears to be made betwen "active (or violent) protest against our foreign control of the alleged Indian governing machine, and "passive" resistance, which appears to be regarded as equally "revolutionary". Labour's able politicians may, of course, be right in classing Indian passive resistance as a revolutionary force. The point is, that no "constitutional" party, government, or country ought to regard the use of passive resistance to a law as a crime, or even as offensive or improper. Further, there can be no ultimate victory for any policy designed to oppress or punish the agents of a peaceful resistance to a form of Government which is imposed from without, dominated from without, appointed by a fraction of the population, limited by certification and restricted in its powers.

NEW WINE IN OLD BOTTLES.

I confess that, so far, I have met no indications of the spirit that is to turn Viceroys out who pursue the course of certification excessively. If, as has been prophesied, Labour is going to appoint Labour Governors, they will either be Peers, or selections from the recognised type of candidates, endowed with a Labour title. I have no reason to believe that the Parliamentary Labour party is at all cross with Lord Reading. But if it should become necessary to appoint another Viceroy, is not Mr. Hemmerde available?

REPUBLICAN COMA.

In addition to three Peers appointed to office, three more Cabinet Ministers have been made lords. Already there are more "Labour" representatives in the House of Lords than the law requires or calls for; and we have no sort of guarantee or promise that there will not be a lot more such creations. The frank admission that the raising of a Cabinet Minister to a peerage obviates the need of risking an election is another lump of strong meat for radicals, democrats, and parliamentarians to bolt. In normal times we should anticipate some caustic remarks from all sorts of critics; but the front bench of political critics, the "Bolsheviks," are at the moment committed to a policy of non-criticism, under the influence of the theory of "the united front" of the working classes. Behind this conspiracy of silence, I wonder what the Socialist workers and the revolutionaries and republicans of Labour, are thinking of all these peers, court dress questions, "refusal to be cowed by threats either of active or passive obstruction," and so on.

CLEMENCY AND INCLEMENCY.

The release of Mahatmaji, like the recognition of Russia, is in itself something we all wanted and therefore must all rejoice over. But there can be no blinking the fact that neither act is as unqualified as it appears. Mahatmaji is released, because he is so ill that it seems only a long stay at the seashore can restore him. Prison is considered to have broken him, and for this reason he is released. The Mahatma, if we know the principle of his conduct, will consider the reason of his release as imposing a condition without naming it. Whether this is so or not, the release of Mahatma Gandhi does not bear the marks of a change of heart, nor of a change of policy. Lord Reading's remarks had irritated and aroused all the critics and opponents of British control over India. Negotiations for closed union were entered into, and the condition was laid down "unless Mahatma Gandhi is unconditionally released." Mahatmaji was thereupon "unconditionally released." The terms of Lord Reading's speech have, however, not been withdrawn or in any way qualified. You have the pulling of the bolt of the jail door with one hand, and the shake of the big stick with the other. Labour may have had no time to set up a new policy. Labour may have not discovered any means of exercising interference with the invested powers of the officers of Empire. But the great question is. Does it want to? Does it intend to try?

RECOGNITION OF RUSSIA.

The recognition, as the *de jure* Government of Russia, of the Union of Soviet Republics, is another step which means far more by its implications than it does in its actual provisions. Everyone knew that it was not recognition alone, but the provision of credits (even without a loan, the Trade Facilities machinery can be set to work), that formed a *sine qua non* of the Anglo-Russian Situation. By the present accord, credits and *recognition of Czarist debts* are to be mutually discussed, and presumably agreed on, before the recognition is effective and full diplomatic relations are created. This is not "unconditional recognition."

THE NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Mr. Snowden, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, has taken over automatically the habits of the Treasury, and asked for a reduction of five millions on the Naval Estimates. For years it was the regular custom of the Admiralty to ask for a third more than they expected to get, and for the Treasury to get the estimate cut down by that amount.

Sacred privileges of this sort are not, however, to be granted, without misrepresentation and abstruction, to these "upstart" Labourites. Mr. Snowden is being treated as a Little Englander and a defeatist; whereas his modest five millions reduction would still leave the approved expenditure at the huge sum of fifty-three million pounds. Of course Mr. Snowden will expect criticism and go on with his job unperturbed. Nevertheless, one must express surprise that it is not universally recognised and admitted that the proposed reduction will make exactly no difference at all. The new naval building scheme will not be interfered with by such a reduction. A part of the cost can easily be passed on to next year's estimates. Besides, there is such a thing as accumulated unspent balances of Naval Estimates,—a thing which operates in few if any other of the Government departments.

The Navy League deserves commendation for the comparative moderation of its statements and demands recently. It is, being criticised in certain "Britannia, rule the waves" quarters for not reverting to the old raucous language and megalomaniac programes for which the Navy Leagues both of Germany and England were once famous. It is a certificate of its sanity.

BUILDING PROBLEMS.

While most non-labouring men are only too ready to drop into the sterotyped criticism of the building trades as "hampering output" and "preventing building," some facts and figures are now before them which they will find difficult to answer. Wages in the building trades are under review, and the resolve to push forward "housing" has led to discussions between the workers and the new Minister of Health. The old demand for "dilution" in order to speed-up output, has been replied to by a counter-proposal. The workers object to dilution of skilled labour by unskilled help; but they propose the speeding-up of the apprenticeship system. The report of the last census showed that there were only 21,000 apprentices (not counting painters and plumbers) whereas the workmen's own rules would permit of 75,000. Other proposals are: nobility of labour, coupled with a guarantee of continuity; no interference with industrial or commercial building, owing to some classes of building workers being unsuited to industrial housing work; assurance of adequate supplies of material. At present, if 200,000 houses per year are resolved upon, the productive capacity of the brickmaking industry is unequal to the demand. There is also a world shortage of lead.

Compare this statement with the glib nostrum of "dilution," by which the lagging output is made the excuse to mix a crowd of cheap unskilled workers with the skilled and (at present) higher-paid men. Such a course would have only one result, reduction of wages: it could not increase output because unskilled men in a team of workers slow down the pace of all, decrease output and increase the ultimate cost. But the rates of the unions would have been smashed, the chief object of those who bring up "dilution" periodically.

PERSIAN OIL AND AMERICAN SCANDAL.

What a storm about, oil! When Sir Maurice Low declared that America was shaken over the oil negotiations as nothing has taken it since Grant's time, one is compelled to sit up and take notice. The sensation that has sprung up around the name of Mr. Harry Ford Sinclair, commenced with the matter of Government oil lands in Wyoming. The Senate adopted a resolution repudiating the concessions as under suspicion of fraud and corruption. The lands in question are only an incident in Mr. Sinclair's oil record. He is the largest single operator in the oil trade outside of the Standard Oil group. Recently he was granted by the authorities of Persia an oil concession for the five northern provinces of that country. These fields were the subject of a previously-granted concession which had been acquired by the celebrated "Anglo-Persian Oil Company." The reason given by the present Government of Persia for this re-concession was that the old concession had been given without the assent of the Mejliss, and had been cancelled some time back. One of the conditions of the concession to Mr. Sinclair was that he should raise the loan of 2½ millions sterling in the American market, which Persia has been persistently seeking. It has been questioned whether Mr. Sinclair could ever have negotiated or led up to such a loan; but now of course the whole matter is overshadowed by the Amercan enquiry into Government oil-lands concessions.

The frustration of the Persian concession to Mr. Sinclair will not simplify the position, for Persia will simply offer the concession elsewhere. And these unworked lands in North Persia are an important assumed asset of the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, the British Government holding in which is to be retained, and not to be sold. The Labour advocates of "generous gestures" in international affairs have now a great opportunity of cementing goodfeeling in the East,—much greater than that afforded by espousing anti-Bolshevik movements in Georgia and Armenia. Let them neither sell nor retain the Government shares in Anglo-Persian oil, but make them a free present to the Persian Government. It will be far cheaper than even the smallest military expedition undertaken to force the Persians to give up their mineral resources without recompense or consideration.

THE REPUBLICANS AGAIN!

"Eire", the journal of the Irish Republicans, gives the following useful recapitulation of recent historical events in Ireland, of course from the Republican point of view. Some people seem to think that a Republic in Ireland, not only is but always was a figment. This is, of course, utterly incorrect. The Irish Republic was proclaimed in Dublin on Easter Sunday, 1916, by the Irish Republican army, then in rebellion on behalf of the Irish people against the forces of Great Britain. The Irish electorate in the general election of 1918 declared by an overwhelming majority its firm allegiance to the Irish Republic. The first parliament of the Republic, which was christened Dail Eireann, on January 21st, 1919, made a declaration of independence and ratified the establishment of the Irish Republic. The Dail, December 1921-January 1922, by confirming "the Treaty" (though only by a majority of six), deserted the Republic and branded the Republican Army as a rebel force.

CUT DOWN MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

BUDGET FOR BENEFIT OF EXPLOITERS.

ASSEMBLY PROCEEDINGS.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Mar. 5.

Continuing the Commander-in-Chief on Wednesday referred to the satisfactory position in Waziristan where the present policy was to reduce the military expenditure as far as possible, at the same time to dominate the recalcitrant Mahsuds. Last autumn he visited Waziristan and felt that the circular road built within a short space of eight months reflected great credit on those who carried it out. There were no regular troops in the Mahsul country and a point which should give satisfaction to the House was that Waziristan would cease to appear as a separate vote in the budget, and would become one of the normal districts under the Northern Command. Some money would still be required for the construction of barracks at Razmak but considering that Razmak was not only the strategical point of the first class importance but was also a health resort with an admirable climate, he believed that constructions of barracks in such a place was an investment of real value. Continuing the Commander-in-Chief said he would refer to another point which was most near to the heart of members, namely, the Indianisation of the Army (hear, hear). He said the problem was not generally known as to what had already been done. Indians had been given opportunities in the technical, mechanical, medical and scientific side of nearly all the military services. He said, in the artillery out of 25,000 men fifty per cent. were Indians and were employed as drivers, (laughter) gunners and artificers, etc. They were employed in the signal services in responsible position.

At this stage several members began to question the Commander-in-Chief about the details, for which Lord Rawlinson asked notice.

Replying to Mr. K. C. Roy's interruption as to whether any Indians were employed in the Commissioner Ranks in those services, the Commander-in-Chitf said in some cases they were.

Replying to an enquiry by Dr. Gour the Commander-in-Chief said Indians were also employed with machine guns.

Resuming, Lord Rawlinson said these facts should prove that these were no grounds for the statement that Indians were not trusted. He admitted that the question of the Commissioned Ranks was of vital importance and while he would do his best in the future as he had done in the past, he emphatically asserted that the only satisfactory solution of this problem was education Warfare had now become so complicated and scientific that education was absolutly necessary. To those who thought Indianisation could be achieved in a decade he wanted to point out that it took twenty-two to twenty-five years for a British officer to be a Colonel to command a regiment of about a thousand men. Was it contended that India should take less time? (Several voices, 'No'. One voice, 'Yes'.) "It has taken forty years to make your Commander-in-Chief (laughter). Is it contended that it will take less time to make an Indian Commander-in-Chief. He said he was merely amazed to hear that in a decade Indianisation could be accomplished. He said the Dehra Dun College was making a very satisfactory progress, and the Secretary of State had accordingly sanctioned it permanently. He was recently considering a plan to raise the number of boys from 70 to above 100 and also to provide scholarships to enable poor parents to send in materials best for military training. Even if all those boys were not taken in the military line their general education would fit them for other professions. He regretted that despite his appeal last year only one member had visited the Dehra Dun College. He renewed his appeal and said the elected members could go to Dehra Dun at Government expense next April. (laughter).

Sir Sivaswamy Iyer: "Not nominated members" (renewed laughter).

The Commander-in-Chief: "Nominated members at their own expense." (laughter.)

Concluding the Commander-in-Chief said that his recent tour had satisfied him that after the recent reconstruction the army in India had attained a high standard of efficient training and a moral which it possessed before war and that it was now a most capable instrument for defending India against external aggression and maintaining law and order within her extensive dominion (prolonged applause).

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal asked whether it had not taken less time to make officers in war.

The Commander-in-Chief: "You give me war and I can train officers much quicker." (laughter).

CONSUMPTION OF SALT.

Mr. Rangachariar said he had once described the Commander-in-Chief's speech that its manner was perfect but matter was bad. The matter of to-day's speech was not bad though not good. He said his objection to the budget was not so much for its commissions as for its omissions. The House should bt in possession of more details about main heads of revenues, namely, income tax and customs. For instance how many yards were consumed on an average by every person in India, whether it had gone down or gone up as to how many paid income tax, what per centage was paid by Indians and by non-Indians, also what was average duty, income of Indians. He believed that Government stuffs which could ransack what Pandit Malaviya said in 1909, and what the "Bombay Chronicle" published about Mr. Patel could also collect in a concise form useful information asked by him. Referring to the salt tax he did not believe the Finance Member's statement that the fall in revenue was due to mere overstocking and understocking by traders. He would like to have proof of it.

Sir Basil Blackett: "Traders themselves admit it. I have ascertained."

Mr. Rangachariar held that it was really due to a fall in consumption and he hoped that to make his Finance Membership successful, Sir Basil Blackett, should not only reduce salt tax to Re. 1 but should completely wipe it out. Although he belonged to Madras he would repeat what he said last year that Madras would not be so selfish as to ask for relief at the expense of salt duty. Continuing, he observed that in South India it was held that a Brahmin's words always came true (laughter). He, a Brahmin in opposing the salt tax last year had said that he saw a couple of crores up the sleeves of the Commander-in-Chief and that a further cut in the railway expenses should combine to cover the deficit. This was exactly what had covered the deficit and not the salt tax. He hoped Government would take a lesson to heart, after the Rowlatt Bill and the salt tax certification that whenever they defied the popular opinion they were wrong and dearly paid for it. It was a crime to ignore the popular opinion and warned Government not to repeat the mistake.

Referring to the budget details he expressed satisfaction at the financal position but criticised the large cash balances being kept in the hands of the Secretary of State. He asked Government to watch whether the post office cash certificates interfered with co-operative credit. He drew particular attention to the land revenue policy and urged the Government of India not to keep silent and let provinces go on in their own way. He also wanted to know the effect on trade on hides and skins by last year's change in duty.

At this stage the House rose for lunch.

When the Assembly met again after lunch, Mr. Kasthurbhai Lallubhai congratuadted the Finance Member on presenting a surplus budget for the first time after a succession of deficit budgets. But he protested against the cotton excise duty which was hampering the Indian Textile trade.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt could not congratulate the Finance Member and contended that military expenditure should be reduced by fifty per cent at once. This could not be done by maintaining the present strength of military force but by abolishing those posts in which the British officers were kept throughout the year only to sign a few letters. (Laughter). Mr. Dutt also urged that the railway fares and postal rates must be reduced and Salt Tax to be brought down to the level of Re. 1/4 per maund. As regards the Provincial contributions, Mr. Dutt wanted, not remission to a few provinces, but total abolition or more equitable adjustment of the Central and Provincial revenues. On the whole, the budget was prepared, he said, for the benefit of the foreign exploiters. It was not only unsatisfactory but a cruel and heartless document.

Sir Basil Blackett: "Hear, hear."

Mr. Dutt, therefore, advised the House to throw out the whole budget.

Sir Malcolm Hailey: "Hear, hear."

Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan considered the budget disappointing and the army expenditure lavish. He begged the Commander-in-Chief to reduce that expenditure to an appreciable extent.

Commander-in-Chief: "Cannot".

Concluding Mr. Ahmad Ali Khan pleaded for the reduction of salt duty.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas (Bombay) bitterly complained of inadequate time given to non-officials to study the budget and urged that at least eight days must be given to go through all the financial documents. He requested the House to forget that he had been a member of the Inchcape Committee when he would make the observations on the budget. He then pointed out that the information recently asked by Dewan Bahadur Ramachandra Rao as regards further reduction in the Military Department in accordance with the Inchcape Committee's recommendations, had not been made available in the answer given.

Sir Basil Blackett: "It is being issued this evening."

Sir Purshottamdas: "I have again to point out that while the revised figure supplied in July last to the Council of State show that the cut expected on the Civil side was 757 lakhs, the Government stated last month in this House that the cut would be 721 lakhs. Thus, it will be seen that Government have themselves reduced their acceptance of the Inchcape Committee's recommedations from 757 to 721 lakhs.

Proceeding the speaker criticised the expression 'windfall' about the sum of 472 lakhs and asked this sum which was known to the Finance Member last year was not taken advantage of at that time in order to reduce the deficit. Sir Purushottam Das said that he had the support of his constituents to say that the budget should be based on exchange figure of one shilling four pence and not with any farthings about it. It was his view that the budget was a deficit budget in as much as the expenditure side was not counterbalanced by normal receipts on the revenue side. For the inclusion on the revenue side of the interest on paper currency reserve could only be done if this House passed it. The special emergency power given to the Government could not be used without consulting this House. Referring to the tariff proposed in the budget, Sir Purushottam Das alluded to the claim of the hides and skins merchants for relief as regards the imposition of export duty on hides and skins and also recommended consideration of the coastal shipping rates in regard to which, at present the Government was being dictated to by the steamer companies. Sir Purushottam Das then vigorously pleaded for the protection to Tata's steel industry, speaking not as one interested in that company but as one interested in the well being of India. He said that the commercial India expected the Government of India to make an announcement regarding the Tariff Board's report and put its recommendations to execution before the end of this session, otherwise this national industry of India which was passing through a critical stage on account of heavy and ruthless campaign of dumping by the foreign countries would be crushed. Every item of dispute between the Government of India and the War Office must be settled in the interests of India and in consultation, if not with the Legislative Assembly but at least with the standing Finance Committee. He then criticised the expenditure on new Delhi and remarked that the Government had made a good mess of it and he left the responsibility for it on the Government's shoulders. But the less they spend on this business the better for all including the Government of India. Concluding, Sir Purshottam Das criticised the snail pace of Indianisation of Railways and Army and appealed to the Government to endeavour their best in this direction in order to satisfy the Indians' claim for Swaraj.

Mr. C.R. Ranga Iyer (Swarajist) expressed profound admiration for the budget, which he said maintained the British character and British efficiency, England's good and England's prosperity and India's prosperity only through English channel. He said that the Commander-in-Chief had expressed much sympathy and had advocated very slow pace in respect of Indianisation of Army. A demand was put forward forty years ago by the Congress but Government had not taken any steps. He said that if India had her own Government she would establish military colleges and universities and send young men to Germany, America, England and Japan to learn the latest methods of warfare. The system was so bad that all sympathy was hedged round by the bureaucratic fence and India was asked to creep on. As for the salt tax, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad had said that the certification had resulted in Liberal defeats. The speaker denied it. He said the defeat of Liberals was due to their support of Government's repressive campaign. He said that the Finance Member had put some members on horns of the dilemma by asking them to choose between the salt tax and the provincial contribution. He quoted at length the observation of Lord Olivier in the House of Lords about the salt tax and said that Lord Olivier's description of it as a peculiarly iniquitous and horrible tax could not be improved upon. He said the reforms had never been accepted by his party and even Mr. B.C. Mitter ex-Minister speaking in the Bengal Council had declared that unless the Finance Member was responsible to the Assembly obstruction was bound to come and eventually the revolution.

AUTOCRACY SUPREME.

He said that despite the injunction of the Joint Committee that in financial matters where the Government of India and legislature agreed Whitehall should not overrule, Last year's certification by the Viceroy had shown that autocracy was supreme. So long as the the Government was not responsible to the Assembly they could not sanction the budget. There was thus no real representation and all taxation was still being imposed under the autocratic system. Writing in 1886, Lord Randolph Churchill pointed out that the continuance of this system contained the political danger of real magnitude. He quoted from another British authority pointing out that taxation was imposed on India and that money was spent abroad. India had been forced to be a free trade country. Her industry was killed and her market dumped. India must have protection and so long as the existing system continued the Assembly could not be party to voting the budget for which it was not responsible. That was why they had suggested a Round Table Conference or any other means to revise the system. He hoped in the interest of the two countries the Government would see its way to agree to that demand and bring a better day for India when Government would be responsible to the legislature. In the House of Lords, the Secretary of State had to identify himself with those who, according to him, held a salt tax to be a peculiarly iniquitous and horrible form of taxation and further seemed to suggest he was reflecting on the action of the Viceroy in certifying the salt tax of the last year. On the latter point he had nothing to say as he felt sure that the Secretary of State could never have intended the interpretation which his words appear to bear. In proposing a Rs. 2 tax on salt, last Friday the Finance Member said "I desire to make it clear to the House that this recommendation is made after full consultation with the Secretary of State and with his full approval and support."

Sir Campbell Rhodes asked the Secretary of State as to how he justifies his present approval and support of what he simultaneously designated, wrongly in the speaker's opinion, as a peculiarly iniquitous and horrible form of taxation. He hoped that the subject as Treasury Bench is to frontal attacks and to attacks also on flanks. The Secretary of State would make it clear at the earliest possible moment that he was supporting the Government here in carrying out a policy to which Lord Olivier himself has apparently given his approval.

Mr. Dumasia pressed for the creation of the citizen army and enumerated efforts made by the Parsi community in raising Parsi batalions. He regretted that there was still room for further economy in the military department according to the recommedations of the Inchcape Committee. Their tariff system was out of date and he urged for a substantial protection and instanced the case of Tata industry as an example which without protection would be faced with a serious situation so much so that Jamshedpur would have to be shut down.

WHAT I WOULD DO?

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta condemned the budget which victimised every class of people. He bitterly complained that excise cotton duties were continued. He said that the military expenditure both open and concealed was 83 crores out of 107 crores. Was Germany worse under French occupation? He maintained that as pointed out by Sir Purushottamdas the budget was really not balanced. If he were the Finance Member he would remove the salt tax, wipe off the provincial contributions and reduce the military budget to 30 crores because army in India was being maintained on basis of India being ina a perpetual war.

Sir Basil Blackett asked what would the speaker do about the crores of rupees required in payment of interest.

Mr. Mehta, I would pay every pie of interest on investments when I would be the Finance Minister of the Swaraj Government. Continuing he said that if Government could accept his proposal there would not be necessity even for a Round Table Conference, but as matters at present stood no Swarajist could vote for the budget and he appealed to those against obstruction to remove salt tax altogether.

The Assembly then adjourned till to-morrow.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

INQUIRY UNDER SECTION 476 CRIMINAL PRO. CODE.

QUESTION OF LAW.

Somabhai Valabhbhai v. The King-Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the order of the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. The appellant prayed that an inquiry under section 476 Criminal Procedure Code ought to have been made.

The question of law has been fully discussed in their Lordships judgment:—

"The Petitioner in this case prayed for an inquiry under Section 476, Criminal Procedure Code, into offences alleged to have been committed by the opponents under Sections 193, 209, 465, 471 and 114 I. P. Code. The Subordinate Judge after holding an inquiry, directed that the opponents should take their trial before the Court of the First Class Magistrate of Nadiad for onences under Sections 193, 465, 471 and 209 I. P. C. The Subordinate Judge did not comply with the provisions of Section 476 of the amended Criminal Procedure Code, by which the Court is directed, in case it thinks that proceedings should be taken, to make a complaint in writing signed by the presiding officer of the Court and forward the same to a Magistrate of the First Class having jurisdiction.

Against the order of the Subordinate Judge dated 29th September 1923, an appeal was filed to the Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad under Section 476-B, Criminal Procedure Code. The Judge allowed the appeal, and directed that the sanction against the appellants should be withdrawn. There again the learned Judge has not followed the provisions of Section 476-B, because he should have directed withdrawal of the complaint.

From that order directing withdrawal of the complaint, the Petitioner has filed an appeal. The first question is whether an appeal lies. We are clearly of opinion that no appeal lies under the provisions of the Code against an order made by the Court to which the Court making a complaint is subordinate.

The only question is whether we should entertain an application in revision under section 439, Criminal Procedure Code. It must be noticed that Section 439 of the amended Code, makes no mention of Section 195 I. P. Code which was referred to in Section 439 before the Code was amended. Therefore unless we take a very wide view of our powers under section 439, it would not be competent to this Court to revise an order such as the one made in this case. At the same time we are not anxious to lay down any general principle which would prevent us from exercising revisional powers, in extraordinary cases although generally speaking where the lower Appellate Court has thought fit to withdraw a complaint made under section 476, it would be very difficult for this Court to interfere in revision. I think that the question whether a complaint should be made under Section 476, Criminal Procedure Code, is almost invariably a matter of discretion, and if the trial Court or the Court to which it is subordinate thinks that no complaint should be made, then it would not be desirable that this Court should interfere. In any event in this case the Sessions Judge has considered that no complaint should be made and we are not disposed to interfere with that oredr."

RIGHT OF NAVIGATION IN DISPUTE.

ORDER OF MAGISTRATE NOT BINDING

DECLARATION GRANTED.

Buga Nila Koli

vs.

The Secretary of State for India in Council and others.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. J. A. Saldanha, Joint Judge of Thana.

The plaintiff-appellant sued for a declaration that the order dated 9th May, 1919, passed against the plaintiff by the First Class Magistrate, Prant Salsette, for keeping an opening of 20 feet in length in the Kalwa in dispute for the use of navigation was not binding on him; for a declaration that the plaintiff had a right to use the Kalwa in dispute at the same place and in the same state as it was before and that the defendant had no right to compel the plaintiff to keep an opening as ordered or if it be held that the defendant had such a right then it was lost by him by prescription. The plaintiff also sued for an injunction restraining the defendant from doing any act which would affect the plaintiff's right of using the Kalwa in dispute for fishing or which would lessen its productive power.

Their Lordships in delivering the judgment observed:—

The plaintiff sued for a declaration that the order dated 9th May, 1919, passed against the plaintiff by the First Class Magistrate, Prant Salsette, for keeping an opening of 20 feet in length in the Kalwa in dispute for the use of navigation was not binding on him, and for further and other reliefs. The plaintiff was declared to be entitled to have the exclusive right of fishing in the sea enclosed by the Kalwa in dispute in perpetuity, but not so as to obstruct the navigation of boats and matchwas through the gap which should be 10 cubits or 15 feet wide and which he was entitled to close during the monsoon for Jaisth to Badrapad by means of a stone embankment, and during the rest of the year by a moveable screen of nets or planks or sluice gates, which screen should be removed when boats and matchwas have to enter or go out from sunrise to sunset.

That condition entirely negatives the value of the plaintiff's right which he was declared to be entitled to in perpetuity. Once you find it was admitted that the plaintiff had the right of fishing in the sea enclosed by the Kalwa, then he would be entitled to everything necessary to preserve that right. It must necessarily include the right to enclose the space by a wall. Otherwise without the wall there would be no fishing, and the right to fish and the right to enclose must go together. This custom is prevalent in the west coast whence the suit comes, and undoubtedly from time immemorial this Kalwa existed by which the fishermen were able to catch the fish at a minimum of trouble. But once a gap is left in the wall of Kalwa, then it must follow of course that the right to fish inside is of practically little use. It appears that some 12 or 15 years ago a new bunder became available for the inhabitants of the village, and it was more convenient to some of them to launch their boats inside the Kalwa when they wished to go to the new bunder. They could go over the wall at high tide. But they were anxious that their access to the sea should be available at all states of the tide, and therefore approached the Revenue authority so as to compel the plaintiff to leave a gap in his wall. It seems that in former years the plaintiff kept open the gap for a certain time in the year, but finding it ruinous to this fishery he closed the gap which was the cause of the present complaint. It seems to us that the plaintiff has established his right to keep the Kalwa enclosed, and that the rival party as represented by defendants 2 to 7 have not established any right to the contrary. There is no question of obstructing the navigation because as we pointed out during the course of the arguments it has not been found that there is any necessity for matchwas to be launched on that part of the shore which is enclosed by the plaintiff's wall. Or that there is no other place from which they could launch their boats to reach the new bunder, so that it seems to us that the plaintiff is entitled to the declaration which he obtained free from any condition.

We alter the order of the lower Court in the following way:—

The plaintiff will be entitled to have the exclusive right of fishing in the sea enclosed by the Kalwa in dispute in perpetuity, and is under no obligation to keep a passage for boats and matchwas through the gap at any time during the year.

It was suggested by Mr. Koyaji for some of the respondents that the plaintiff had raised his embankment so that boats could not pass over it during high water. There is no support for that suggestion in the evidence. Assuming for the moment there is, as we understand that both boats and matchwas pass over the wall at high tide, it would not be open to the plaintiff to raise his wall so as to obstruct such passage. The defendants are enjoined from obstructing the plaintiff's exclusive right as aforesaid. The appellant is entitled to his costs throughout.

Cross objections are dismissed with costs.

Mr. G. N. Thakore with Mr. M. B. Dave appeared for the appellant.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Mr. K. N. Koyaji appeared for respondents 2 and 3.

CAUSES LIST.

(FRIDAY, March 7.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR AMBERSON MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1508-22—Captain and V, Laxmibai widow and ors v Safiaboo and ors, Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4481-21—Chitnis K and M, Kalidas Bhawan v Keshowji Hirji Bhojraj, Motichand and D.

4537-21—N C Dalal and Co, Mirzamal Pokarmal and another v Maganlal Motilal Vakil, Tyabji D and Co.

4585-21—Khandwalla and Chh, Popatlal Premchand v Dolatchand Amichand and others, Matubhai J and M.

4586-21—Daphtary F and D, Gurditsing Gulabsing v Bhagwandas Mulji N C Dalal and Co.

3659-21—Dharamsi D and Co, Gautanchand Bhaichand v Jiwabhai Maganlal, Vrajlal and Co.

2831-22—Matubhai J and M, Habib Jusab —v K F Thanawalla and another, In Person.

S C Cl 443/6408-19—Ardeshir H D & Co, Haji Abdul Karim Saib Mahomed and others v Narandas Dharamsy and another, Mulla and M.

4202-21—Thatte and Co, Kishendas Gordhandas and Co, Parashram Khubchand, Tyabji D and Co.

3502-22—Mulla and M, Jhawatmal Kimakai and Co v Devoomal Hemraji and anr, Kanga and Co.

3847-21—Mehta L and Co, Ranchoddas Govindji Asher v Vallabhdas Dinshaw and Co, Bhaishanker K and G, Manilal and K.

3704-21—Captain and V, D S Mehta and Co v Dwarkadas Chhotalal and Co, Amerchand and M.

1675-18—Shamrao M and H Manchand Valchand and Co v Murgappa Dandappa Halapnoor and anr, Sabnis G and S, Manilal and K.

480-20—Ardeshir H D and Co, Dharamchand Khupchand v Bikhaji Merwanji Kalianiwalla, Shamrao M and H.

2614-22—Matubhai J and M, Ladukbhai Hasam v S Spinner and Co, Mehta L and Co.

2845 22—Matubhai J and M, Morarji Vandrawan and Co v Madhowji Canji and anr, Mehta L and Co.

441-22—Matubhai J and M, Rehmatbai widow v Rehmatbai Ladha widow and ors, Tyabji D and Co.

3346-22—Mulla and M Nagardas Vanmalidas v Jamnadas Vanmalidas, Edgelow G W and Co.

975-18—Malvi M R and Co, Fakirchand Nemchand and ors v Ladiram Pirchand and ors, Dabholkar and J.

3082-21—Pandia and Co, Jiwabhai Dayabhai and anr v Vajan and Ramji and ors, Manchersha and M, Mehta L and Co.

154-19—Surajmal and Co, Krishnaji Keshrimal v A Subupathy Nainar, Raghavayya N and Co.

3721-21—N C Dalal and Co, Ghelabhai Cooverji v Narsey Khimji and ors, Rustomji and G.

1630-19—Ferreira and V Sirdar Raghunathdas Nava Saheb Eaghe v Raghunathdas Harbillas Shivkisson, Soonderdas and Co.

19—Raghvaya N and Co, Gulabchand Magniram v Gumanchand Vanichand and ors, Vachha and Co.

1263-20—N C Dalal and Co, Onkersha Hirasha v Ganpatram Kernaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

1264-20—N C Dalal and Co, Ianasha Rajaji v Ganpatram Kernaji and ors, Mehta L and Co.

2496-19—N C Dalal and Co, Mahatabchand v Bai Samarathbai widow, Khunderao L and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR, JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. [illegible]

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

1363-13—Dabholkar and J, v Bai Vishnumathai, Pattaram Ramchandra Bandra Chitnis K and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

820-19—Jamsedji R and D, Ishwardas Gorakhram v Lala Hurkisonrai and others, Kharas and Co.

4983-21—In person, Motilal Muljl a firm v Patel Keshavji Jasudbhai and ors, Ramanlal and Co.

4995-21—Purhanand Cl and J, Kavalbhai B Vakil v R N Navalkar.

5000-21—Dubash and Co, Narandas Asharam a firm v Javerchand Thakarsey a firm, Khandvala and Co.

5006-21—Ramanlal and Co, Gordhandas Kalianji v F Mohanlal a firm, N C Dalal and Co.

5008-21—Thakoredas and Daru, Dwarkadas Purshottam a firm v Gopaldas Ranchordas and anr, Javery and Co.

5015-21—Sabnis and G, The Empress Hardware and Metal v Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co a firm, Craigie B and C.

5017-21—Mulla and Mulla, Mathuradas Manji Valji v Koorianmal Benarasidas, Surveyor and Co.

5028-21—In person, Kakaldas Umedchand a firm v Harilal Lalubhai and ors, Dikshit M and Co.

5036-21—Tyabji D and Co, Shrilal Rathi a firm v Govindram Balkrishna.

5042-21—Motichand and D, Bhadchand Rupchand a firm v Jitmal Kissonchand a firm, Malvi M R and Co.

5043-21—Little and Co, Bai Ajbai and anr v Shavaksha Dinsha Davar, Vachha and Co.

5045-21—Wadia G and Co, Rustom Khurshedji Cama v J G Anderson, Mirza and Mirza.

5077-21—M B Chothia and Co, Abdul Sakur Ismail v Premchand Nandlal, Jamshedji R and D.

5091-21—Motichand and D, Govindji Valabhdas and anr v Sunderao Gopinath Jaykar, Ardeshir H D and Co.

5092-21—Daphtary F and D, Jal Framji Jassavala v The firm of Lalchand Jasodanandan and Co, Ferreira and Val.

4653-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Deochand Jesma v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Soonderdas and Co, Amin and Desai, Daphtary F and D.

4656-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jeem v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Soonderdas and Co. Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai.

4672-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Devchand Juma v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai, Soonderdas and Co.

4673-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Devchand Juma v Jetharam Nathuram a firm, Bhaishanker K and G.

4674-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jiva v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Amin and Desai, Soonderdas and Co.

4675-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Shah Devchand Jiva v Padamsey Ratansey Kanji and ors, Mulla and Mulla, Soonderdas and Co, Amin and Desai.

4453-21—Payne and Co, N H Moos v Abdulali Ngorbhai and anr, Matubhai J and M.

1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshotam and ors v Mahadeodas Goculdas Pasta, Mulla and M.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE CRUMP.

In the Division Court No. 53.

LONG CAUSES.

469-21.—Matubhai J and M Adhaoji Siladha a others Patel and Eze.

646-21.—Motichand and D B Mansingh and Co a firm Jivanlal Manilal a firm Purnanand Cl. and J.

669-21—Raghavayya N and Co Haji Abubakar Haji Abdul Satar Anantrao Narandas a firm Purnanand Cl. and J.

684-21.—Forbes and Co Haji Abdul Nabi Shirazi Bai Dhunbai widow Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

737-21.—Madhowji K and Co Bapooji Pitamber Lakhmidas Mulji a firm Surveyor and Co.

743-21.—Motichand and D Jaswantlal Wadilal a firm Chunilal Gandalal Kanga and Co.

758-21.—Mulla and Mulla Mithabhai and Co. a firm C. Framji and Co a firm Dallas and Co.

765-21.—Hiralal Th. and Co. Bombay United Commercial Co. Ltd. Visram Manji Dustur and Co.

782-21.—Motichand and D. Trivedi and Co a firm Jamnadas Harprasad and Co. a firm—Malvi M R and Co.

796-21.—Matubhai J M Dady Jehangir Billimoria Ratilal Lakhmichand Edgelow moria Ratilal Lakhmichand Edgelow G W and Co.

803-21.—Pandia and Co Deosey Harpal Unnorji Esmailji Amin and Desai.

811-21.—Mantri and Co Chimanlal Chunilal Doctor Kasturbhai Lalubhai Patel and Bros. Madhowji and Co.

869-21.—Shroff and Vachha Mansingh Sheoprasad Hiralal father of Gangaram Hiralal and Bros. Madhowji and Co.

873-21.—Malvi M R and Co Dwarkadas Chhogmal and another Kenialal Banslal Purnanand Cl. and J.

1785-20.—Mulla and Mulla Padamsey Ratansey and others Somchand Parbhudas a firm Amin and Desai.

3607-20.—Dubash and Co Chimniram Motilal a firm Ratanlal Bapulal a firm and another Motichand and D Against 1st Defendant.

2101-20—Soonderdas and Co, Javerchand Thakersey v Karim Rahmat Chakawala and anr, N C Dalal and Co.

3639-20—Mehta L and Co, Velabai widow v Vallabhdas Gopalji and ors, Little and Co.

2534-20—Merwanji K and Co, Ramgopal Manchal v Abdul Shakur Valimahomed Dastur and Co.

704-20—Dubash and Co, Tahermal Uttamchand v Bhawanidas Teckchand Amin and D.

642-20—Amin and D, Bhawanidas Teckchand v Tohermal Uttamchand, Dubash and Co.

WANTED A LANDLORDS' ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I appeal to the landlords of Bombay to take an early opportunity of forming themselves into an Association to counteract the demand made by the tenants to extend the existing Rent Act (which was to expire after six months after the war was over) which is nothing but an encroachment on the just and legitimate personal rights of the house-owners.

Further I hope if the Association is formed, it would conduct propaganda under the able and capable leaderships of Sir Dinshaw Petit and Mr. Surve of the Bombay Legislative Council, and achieve some success so as to earn the blessings of the poor landlords who are daily harassed by a certain section of the tenants.—Yours, etc.,

G. TULSIDAS.

INIQUITY OR INEQUITY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In his budget for 1924-25, the Hon. Finance Member has left it to the Legislative Assembly to decide between iniquity and inequity,—the iniquity of having the salt tax of Rs. 2 per maund and the inequity of maintaining the existing scale of provincial contributions. This strategy of the Finance Member—a strategy as ill-conceived as it is damning—reminds one of the unanswerable question of "Have you stopped beating your mother?" In view of the past attitude which the members of the Assembly have taken on the two questions of tax on salt and contribution by provinces, it is impossible for them to decide either way now. If they agree to the salt tax, then it follows that the arguments they advanced against the raising of the salt tax last year were mere shibboleths; and if they agree to the contribution from provinces, then also they stand condemned in their own mouth. Thus, the Assembly, particularly the elected members of the Assembly, are placed between Scylla and Charibdis, if they want to countenance the proposal of the Finance Member. But, if the members of the Assembly want to do their duty by their country, the situation created by the Finance Member cannot present any difficulty. They have but to ignore outright the situation and go on with their duty as usual.

Last year the increase was 100 per cent. This year it is not less than 60 per cent. Why the Government of India *suo moto* decided to reduce the tax by 8 annas is visible even in the printed words of the remarks of the Finance Member on salt tax in the course of his budget. The Finance Member has unsuccessfully attempted to humbug the real issue. The explanation of the Finance Member for the reduction of 8 millions of maunds in the expected consumption is, though ingenious, far from truth. The truth stripped of its apparel is that the increased tax made it impossible for poor people to consume even the absolutely necessary quantity of salt. As we all know, the year 1923-24 was a normal year from the point of epidemics or famine. If the Finance Member would kindly look into the vital statistics, he can satisfy himself that the death-rate was on the increase among the poverty-stricken portion of the nation, due absolutely to the reduced consumption of salt.

To make up a small deficit, the poor of the land were crushed; the extraordinary powers of the Viceroy were requisitioned; the discontent in the country was intensified. Notwithstanding all these, it is surprising that the Finance Member, in spite of his experience of the poverty of the people, has not thought it wise to bring the duty on salt to Curzon level of Rs. 1-4-0 per maund. If the expected revenue was realised, there would have been some sort of justification, an unjustifiable one though, for the continuance of an increased duty. But on his own showing the Finance Member expects a reduction of three crores of rupees. From this it is easy to calculate how many millions of people must have been adversely affected by the increased tax.

It will be simply knocking the heads against a granite wall to argue before the Government against the increase of salt tax. Therefore, the members would do well not to do it again, because the last Assembly had too much of it. They will have succeeded creditably if they succeed in helping the Viceroy to pass the Finance Bill through his certificate instead of through the Assembly. Either they must succeed where their predecessors have failed or they must at least follow the precedent set up. Either the tax must be brought to Rs. 1-4-0 per maund or the Finance Bill must be certified. No other alternative is consistent with the dignity of the Assembly.

It will, of course, be a cry in the wilderness to ask the Finance Member to cut out a slice from the huge rock of military expenditure. However, it shall be the bounden duty of the Assembly to urge for it. If the reports published in papers regarding the Frontiers are true, there is no reason why a reduced military expenditure should not be budgeted for, with the resolution, if necessary, that the Government can come to the Assembly for supplementary grants.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

Girgaon, March 2.

RED CRESCENT DELEGATION

ZENANA LADIES CONTRIBUTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 5.

A ladies meeting under auspices of the Zenana Khilafat Committee, Delhi, was held on 28th February to welcome the members of Turkish Red Crescent delegation. An address was presented to them on behalf of the Zenana Khilafat Committee which dwelt on the continuous struggle which Turkey had been carrying on for more than ten years to uphold the honour of Islam. The address referred with pride the splendid manner in which the Turkish women had been actively assisting their men and assured the members that their sisters in Delhi would not fail them at this gravest of crisis in Turkish history. The members of the delegation suitably replied. Maulana Abul-kalam Azad who in eloquent speech appealed to the ladies to do all they could to rescue the unfortunate Turkish sufferers from cruel death and starvation.

Rs. 6,571 were collected on the spot and further help was assured.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE.

JUTES OPEN STEADY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Mar. 5.

Jutes opened steady unchanged with most of the business put through on bazar account. In Howrah and Clive, deals in the higher denominations were confined for the most part to small parcels and enquiry in general was rather limited. Craig was in demand towards the close and the tone of the market was better all round.

Cottons continue dull, Bowreah noting a drop.

Coals:—Demand was less general than had been the case a little while ago, but prices are well maintained. There were buyers for new Beerbhoom, Raneegunge, Bilbera Khudia, Damagurriah and Satpukuria and Asansol.

Teas:—A very small business is reported at unchanged rates.

Miscellaneous.—A more varied list of stocks have come in for attention though with a limited volume. Bengal Telephone was quoted lower while Ganges Rope fetched fifteen points more than the fair demand.

The following were the closing quotations:

Government Securities 3½ per cent, war loan 1929/47 93/8 S.L., 6 per cent Bonds 1930 103/9 S.L.,

Cottons:—Howrah Cotton 394/8 X. D.

Jutes:—Anglo-India 367/8, Bally 167 S.L., Birla 8, Cheviot 256, Clive 32/8, Craig 6/9, Delta 469/8, Empire 43/4, Gourepore pref. 93, Howrah 41/4, Hukumchand ord. 8/5, Kamarhatty 490, Kanknarrah 390, Kelvin 703/8 S.L., Kinnison 904/8, Lansdowne 276, Lawrence pref. 106, Northbrook pref. 107, Orient 194, S.L. Presidency 6/14, Reliance 49/8, Union pref. 107/4.

Coals:—Bengal Bhatdee 5/8, S.L., Bilbera 7/9, C.D., and Privilege Bokaro and Ramour 33/8, Bolompur 6/4, Burrakur 38/4, S.O.L., Dumagurriah 10/8, Equitable 25, O.L., Gopalichuck 18 S.L., Kalapahari 35/8, Katras Jeherriah 108 S.L., Khoodia 5/8, Nazira 11/12, Minto 28 S.O.L., Simla and Kendra 12/6, C.D., Satpukuria and Asansol 4/14, South Karanpura 12/6, Union 13/14, Western 6.

Miscellaneous.—C.P. Cements re. 1, Reliance Firebricks 6, Bengal Telephone ord. 5/6, Do pref. 8/8, Marshall and Company 5/6, Britannia Biscuits 9/8, B.I. Corporation defd. 6/12, Burma Finance 2/10, Ganges Rope 300, Indian Wood Products 8/12, Spences Hotel 14, Samastipur Sugar 10/8.

Tea Companies.—Darjeeling tea and Chinchona 236, East India 16, Grob Tea 'A' 25/4, Sapoi 22, Tirrihannah 25.

Debentures:—5 per cent Gourepore jute debentures 87/8, 5½ per cent Howrah Mills debentures 95.

Exchange Bank telegraphic transfer is one shilling four and twenty-one thirty-second pence and demand is one shilling four and eleven sixteen pence.

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

BELGAUM PREPARES.

(From a Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, March 4.

After the meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee at Hubli, Sjt. Karnad Sadashivas of Mangalore, vice president and one of the secretaries of the newly formed reception Committee came here and inspected the site intended for the coming session of the Congress. He expressed satisfaction at it and promised to come here soon to organise further work. The municipality has unanimously resolved to lease out its open plots to the reception Committee.

A number of patriotic merchants of Belgaum and Shahapur have come forward with Rs. 50,000 as advance for the preliminary expenses, in accordance with the resolution of the Reception Committee. The office of the Reception Committee was opened on 2nd instant.

Sjt Gangadharrao performed the unveiling ceremony of an oil painting of Lokmanya Tilak at Shirhatti in Sangli state. There was a large gathering present.

Sjt Gangadharrao in his speech alluded to the great qualities of the Lokamanya and gratefully acknowledged, the services rendered by him in creating the spirit of public service in Karnatak. Messrs Alur and Mudwesher of Dharwar followed and paid their tribute to the departed patriot.

KHALSA COLLEGE TO CLOSE DOWN.

STUDENTS TO SUE FOR DAMAGES.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Mar. 4.

The Managing Committee of the Khalsa College has announced their decision of closing down the College up to 15th instant. This is in view of the students' recent hostile demonstration against the two newly appointed professors. The Maharaja of Patiala and the Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University have been wired to for intervention. It is understood that the students have informed the members of the management of their intention to sue them for demages done to their studies.

MUSLIM JAT CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

SAHARAMPUR, March 4.

Muslim Jat Conference was held at Asara, District Meerut on the 1st Inst., Mr. Chaudhri Bahawa Bakshimla, presiding. The attendance numbered about seven thousand including several members of the Legislative Assembly. A number of important resolutions, were adopted and the foundation stone of the Muslim Jat School was laid A school fund was also started, over 2,000 rupees being collected on the spot.

A Rangoon, message says:—The Kyabin Mintha died in Rangoon on Monday in his 71st year. He was the son of Mindon Min, King of Burma and the Linbon Mibaya. He had resided in Rangoon for many years and was the surviving child of King Mindon Min. He was in receipt of pension since 1886.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

SPHINX LEAGUE.

LUSITANIANS (2 SANTA CRUZ (1).

Starting matches late, has become an usual affair in the Sphinx Hockey League of late and it has become quite necessary that the authorities should insist on starting punctually. Of late even the referees have failed to turn up on several occasions and there seems to be a distinct slackness somewhere.

Yesterday's game between Lusitanians and the Santa Cruz was not as interesting as it was expected to be. Both sides were evenly matched but there was not much of that dashing game which was witnessed at the R.F.A.—K.L.M. match. The Lusitanians were slightly aggressive at the start and the Santa Cruz goalie tested by Marcus D'Souza with a hard shot effected a good clearance. Both goals were visited in turn and a little latet Green was penalized, for throwing his stick but the resulting corner proved abortive. The first goal was the result of a scrummage in front of the Santa Cruz goal where it was all feet and stick, suddenly the whistle sounded and the referee pointed to the centre. The Pestari saw the Santa Cruz attacking but the Lusitanian back were prepared for such an attack. After a few minutes of continued pressure Green, the suburban centre forward, scored the equaliser. Mid-field play followed after which the Lusitanian inside right had a hard hit at the Santa Cruz goal but it was again saved. From the resulting corner hit by Marcus, Cynaco netted the odd goal.

Teams: Lusitanians:—Mascarenhas; Basil and Alex; Gomes, Hilary and Newman; John, Cynaco, Marcus, Pinto and Domanic.

Santa Cruz: D'Silva; W. Green and J. Rozario; Coates; V. Johannes and A. Johannes; Butler, Wasker, Perreira, H. Green and Rosario.

TO-DAY at 5-30.

CITY POLICE vs. PAREL SP. CLUB.

Mr. J. N. Rodrigues who was a member of the C. P. Legislative Council during its first term and who has been recently invested with the title of Sirdar Bahadur has been nominated as member of the C. P. Council, Vice Mr. Dick, resigned.

TO-MORROW.

Don't forget to get TELLY'S BOTH CARDS which will contain some more DIRRAHS and TIPPERARYS like last Saturday. This being the last chance of the season please recoup your previous losses by going early to

TARAPOREVALA.

190, Hornby Road, Fort.

BOMBAY 14TH EXTRA MEETING.

RACING EXPERT

Gave his CLIENTS

7 WINS 7

Including

RS. 112 BOOK-LORE 112 RS.

RS. 64 TIPPERARY 64 RS.

ALSO

15 PLACES 15

Get his SPECIAL CARD next Saturday and Recoup your losses.

SELECTIONS can be had after 11 a.m. 6 Race Days.

Offices:—10, Club Road, Byculla, and CENTURY BUILDING, (3rd floor), 321, Hornby Road.

SATURDAY RACES

DON'T MISS! LAST CHANCE!!

?Which You Prefer?

REFUND OF FEES? OR A SHARE IN YOUR PROFITS.?

A WIN-horse only in each Plate Rs. 25. But, if you desire so, a PLACE also. To Mofussil-residents, Tips available by telegrams when Fees remitted in advance.

MR. S. R. S. AIYAR,

Scientific RACE-TIPSTER and Practica ASTROLOGER.

Room No. 518, TAJ MAHAL HOTEL. Visitors who wish to avail of HOROSCOPICAL work, and other Questions on momentous affairs even without birth-dates, a welcome on all days except SATURDAY.

PADSHAH

Advises all never to invest one rupee in the Tote without instructions.

12th Bombay Extra Meeting we had 3981 per cent. profit. Capital required Rs. twenty-two only.

13th Extra Meeting we had 645 per cent. profit. Capital required Rs. ten only.

14th Extra Meeting we had 28 per cent. profit.

By following Padshah's instruction we received Rs. 571-8 when TIPPERARY won.

Commencing the 1st day with Rs. ten only.

We had Commander Re. 187 and have won every day so we DONT CARE the 20th day. We must WIN.

Price Rs. ten only on Race Day Mornings.

Address:—K. & CO., 20, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF RACE HORSES.

THE INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY will sell on SATURDAY Morning at the Race Course, Bombay, the following:—

Seven Countrybreds the Produce of the Kunigal Stud, Mysore, and the three Arab Ponies—Domineer, Honest Beauty and Karam.

Further particulars can be had on application to the INDIAN BLOODSTOCK AGENCY, 3 Bellasis Road, Byculla, BOMBAY.

COCOGEM

WHAT IS THE FOOD VALUE OF COCOGEM

The principal value of any food consists of the relative amount of muscular energy it transmits to the human body.

Thus the calorific value per pound of fresh vegetables is 250; milk 325; rice and wheat 1700; sugar 1875; butter 3450.

The calorific value of Cocogem is 4050 and it is 97.9 per cent digestible.

From these scientific facts, it is easy to understand how Cocogem increases the food value of fresh vegetables, grains and sweetmeats, thus furnishing a large amount of true food value at low costs.

Canny Cash Co-operates with Cocogem.

Sole Distributors for Bombay (Excluding Sindh.)

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.,

227, Frere Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

(10)

RONUK

FLOOR POLISH

Cleans and polishes stained or parquet floors and linoleum as nothing else can. (It has valuable antiseptic properties and a most refreshing smell.) Easiest, goes farthest and lasts longest.

Obtainable at leading Stores and Bazaars.

RONUK, Ltd., Portslade, Sussex, England.

TAKE

PEPS

THE best safeguard against the chest and throat troubles due to changeable temperature is to take a few Peps every day.

The germ-killing medicine that comes from a Peps tablet as it dissolves in the mouth is breathed straight into the lungs.

Strength to resist colds is thus conveyed to every part of the bronchial tubes and lungs. Inflammation set up by a sudden chill is allayed, and immediate relief given to bronchitis sufferers. There is nothing half so good as Peps for the throat and chest.

R.I. per bottle at Chemists I.P. 140

for COUGHS COLDS & BRONCHITIS

The Best of Lubrication With a Service Reputation

KEYSTONE

TRADE MARK
Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

GREASE

The Master Lubricant Since 1884.

Agents:—

Symington Cox and Co., Ltd.

58, Forbes, Street.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED

AGFA

PLATES, FILMS, CHEMICALS, DEVELOPERS, FLASH LIGHTS ETC.

THE WONDERFUL

"IHAGEE" REFLEX CAMERAS.

The cheapest on the market.

"BYK" Photo-Papers of all grades.

AGENTS:—

Dalal Trading Co.,

197-99, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

BURGOYNE'S UNIVERSAL FRUIT SALINE

Is the Most Refreshing Drink in the Morning.

A Glass Daily will keep you Cool. Even In the Most Trying Weather.

Burgoynes Universal Fruit Saline

Is indeed a tried and approved Family Friend. No Home should be without it, especially in hot Climates.

Be sure it is "BURGOYNE'S," The House with over 180 years' reputation.

Of all Chemists and Bazaars throughout India.

Mr. WALTER WHITE, BOMBAY AGENT FOR Messrs BURGOYNE BURBIDGES & Co. Ltd. EAST HAM, LONDON, E.

INDIAN NATIONAL PACT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The draft of the Indian National Pact has been published by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Indian National Congress and criticism and opinion have been invited as to the advisability or otherwise of adopting a pact which may guarantee the interests of the Minorities in Self-Governing India and may clear the path for the attainment of Self-Government. Unfortunately the present time is not favourable for the discussion of such an important document owing to the bitterness of feelings which has prevailed between the Muhammadans and Hindus for the last two years and which has lately been aggravated by the foolish policy of the extremists and irresponsible talk an writings of some of the leaders in both the communities. There is no doubt that want of firmness and courage on the part of the Indian National Congress and other National Workers have also added fuel to the fire. Since my release from the jail which came off in 1923 I have been pressing my colleagues and the leaders of the Indian National Congress to hold a convention of all shades of public opinion to decide this vital issue. On coming out of jail in my first interview to the press I urged upon my countrymen the necessity of defining the lines on which the Swaraj Government should be established, and also finding out a basis of compromise which may create mutual confidence in the warring communities.

Later on in the "Tribune" and the "Bande Mataram" in a series of articles I lay down the lines on which such compromise could be affected between the various communities. But my efforts proved abortive. Nothing came out of them, and my voice was lost in wilderness. When all these efforts failed, I tried to place this matter before the Working Committee of the Provincial Congress Committees and also consulted the Khilafat leaders and others on this subject. Later on the Working Committees of the Congress and Khilafat met to discuss this important question but unfortunately they could not come to any decision, as there were extremists in both the communities and they could not be reconciled to any sane view. On the one hand the Hindus did not want to concede the principle of representation to the Mahomedans in the Punjab on the population basis, and on the other hand the Mahomedans insisted on full percentage of employment being given in all the Administrative Departments of the Government whether high or low without any regard for efficiency. Both points were unreasonable and far from the National idea. My wonder was that the leaders of the Indian National Congress who are committed to democratic principles could not agree on ordinary points. Before this Dr. Ansari's efforts had proved fruitless amongst his own community. One full year has passed and things instead of improving have gone from bad to worse. The blame lies on the leaders who have not got the courage give a right lead to the masses. Unfortunately the leaders who command the highest respect amongst the people have not got a clear vision of the Nationalistic ideals. To speak plainly there is bid for popularity going on amongst the various leaders. Their opinions are fluctuating, and they do not see that by their indecisive policy they are plunging the whole country into a whirlpool of strife and dissensions. They try to pose as Nationalists but in their heart of hearts communal interests predominate over Nationalistic ideals. They care more for the applause and abuse of the public than for the right thing. Unless our leaders come to some understanding amongst themselves there is no use of going to the masses and telling them that a national pact should be made. All this communal strife is the creation of the Vernacular Press and unthoughtful utterances and writings of the workers on both sides.

The first question which occurs to my mind is that of Swaraj. The definition of Swaraj given by the Pact Committee is misleading. The Sub-Committee places the ideal of the European countries as the one to be followed in India. But I think that the ideal laid down by them will not suit our country. Even in Europe and America the modern constitutionalists and statesmen are of opinion that the Parliamentary method of Government has absolutely failed and the Government by mere counting of hands is representative only in name. The real democracy consists in the development of the virtues of self-determination, self-purification and self-expression, and the modern state cannot adequately fulfil these functions. The real democracy, in the opinion of one of the greatest statesmen, must be the Government of reason. He says: 'But if we expect from these temporary majorities the exercise of the power which was used by our ancient kings, all we shall achieve would be to change the source of tyranny.' M. P. Fellet is of opinion that democracy is not to be worked out at the polling booths; it is the bringing forth of the genuine collective will, one to which every single being must contribute the whole of his complex life, as one which every single being must express the whole at one point. Thus the essence of democracy is creating. Let us see whether the present system of Government carried on in the different countries fufils this ideal or not. There are democratic forms of Government in South America where the President is elected by the people for a certain number of years and where the laws and regulations governing the State are made by the representatives of the people; but to speak of the matter plainly, many of these democratic Governments are nothing short of Military Dictatorships. Even in the United States of America, which is considered by some of the people as a model constitution, we find that the system of government really amounts to oligarchy, where the real power is in the hands of the few, who belong to the capitalistic class. The common man is nowhere. In one sense these modern democratic Governments are capitalistic Governments which crush the individuality of a man. The individual is only an automaton and a machine. Hence we must clearly understand that when we use the word democracy, we mean that the democratic state should no longer be a sovereign power; but it should be group of individuals who must use the power they possess to supply the public needs. I need not quote here the criticism of the modern system of government carried on in England, France and America. I would, therefore, define Swaraj in this way:—

(a) That the Government of the United States of India should be popular, democratic and on federal basis.

(b) That the Government of the United States of India is one and indivisible.

(c) Sovereignty resides essentially in the people.

(d) That all public power emanates from the people and is instituted for their benefit. The people delegate its exercise to the authorities established by the law.

(e) The idea of public service will govern the actions of the Government.

(f) The people recognise that the State is only a political governmental institution of the citizens as consumers and as such is qualified to deal with producers; and is only one of the many organizations of Indians.

This definition is very wide and will interpret the meaning we want to convey to the public.—Yours etc.,

GOWARDHANDAS.

Lahore, Feb. 28.

THE CHILDREN LIKE THEM.

Medicine-giving and medicine-taking gives trouble to nobody when Baby's Own Tablets are used, for the Tablets crush to a tasteless powder or can be eaten as a lozenge, and children like them. The action of

Baby's Own Tablets

is thorough yet gentle. They supersede all other remedies in the prompt relief of infantile indigestion, colic, constipation, diarrhoea, vomiting, 'wind', colds and croup; expel worms; quickly bring ease and natural peaceful sleep to little sufferers from teething troubles.

Composed of absolutely pure and harmless ingredients Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, can be given with perfect safety even to the youngest infant. Of chemists, at 1½ ans. per vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co., etc.

(3)

MALARIA

AND OTHER FEVERS

Are promptly relieved by Phenalgin. Headache ceases, muscular pain is removed and a gentle perspiration produced which quickly leads to a steady decline of the fever

PHENALGIN

Produces a feeling of tranquility, restlessness ceases and instead of sleepless nights, calm refreshing slumber ensues.

Supplied in bottles containing 36×5 gr. tablets, with full directions, by all chemists.

Sole Agents:—

E. T. PEARSON & Co. Ltd.

Manufacturing Chemists, Bilston, Eng.

Polson's Coffee

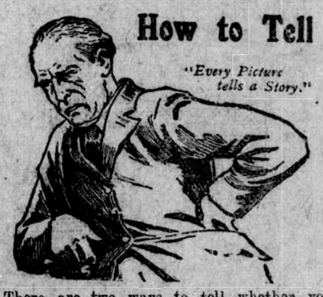
possesses that fresh-from-the-oven fragrance that other Coffee Manufacturers have tried, but unsuccessfully, to attain.

Available in two qualities FRENCH & PURE MOCHA

No 2

How to Tell

"Every Picture tells a Story."



There are two ways to tell whether you have weak kidneys. The first is through pains in the back and about the body. The second is by examining the urine.

If backache, recurring headaches or a fretful, nervous, tired condition makes you suspect some kidney disorder, watch the urine. Look for any of the following signs:—Too frequent or too few calls to urinate. Too dark or too pale in colour, scalding and pain when passing, Sandy, gritty or cloudy settlings. Temporary changes may occur from the food or drink which you take, but if the changed appearance continues, your kidneys are out of order and need help.

Doan's Backache, Kidney Pills correct and regulate the kidney secretions, stimulate and strengthen weak kidneys and thereby permanently relieve urinary disorder, backache, rheumatism, nervousness, dizziness, and other kidney troubles. There is no more reliable medicine than Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Baby's First Solid Food

Allenburys RUSKS

The 'Allenburys' Malted Rusks are delightfully crisp, wholesome and easily digested; they are very useful in helping baby to cut his teeth, and may be given occasionally when he is as young as six months. The Rusks should be used as a part of baby's regular diet, in addition to the Malted Food No. 3, after he reaches the age of about 10 months.

ALLEN & HANBURYS LIMITED,

Special Representative for India:

BLOCK E, CLIVE BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA.

Terrible Wound from Abdomen to Hip

Our portrait is of Mrs. M. MACE, of 97, Brettell Lane, Stourbridge, England, who writes:

"For 8 years I suffered with a terrible wound stretching from the abdomen to the right hip; during that time I tried doctors' and patent medicines innumerable, but without success. At length I was persuaded to try 'Clarke's Blood Mixture,' and after taking the first bottle began to see an improvement, which has continued, with the result that my wound is healed, and I now have no pain." In a further recent letter Mrs. Mace writes: "I am happy to say that there has been no recurrence of my complaint and consider my case a very satisfactory cure."

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE, by reason of its remarkable blood purifying properties, can be relied upon to give speedy relief and lasting benefit in cases of Eczema, Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Boils, Pimples, Eruptions, Piles, Glandular Swellings, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout. Pleasant to take and free from anything injurious.

Of all Dealers. Ask for and see you get

Clarke's Blood Mixture

Sole Wholesale Agents for India, Burma and Ceylon—

Messrs. G. ATHERTON & CO., Calcutta and Rangoon.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

Advertisers

DO NOT IGNORE THE MUSULMANS

IT WILL PAY YOU TO ADVERTISE IN THE

KHILAFAT

The "Khilafat" has a circulation of several Thousands all over India and in all the Islamic Countries in Asia:

It is the organ of the Central Khilafat Committee. It is the Leading Urdu paper of the day with Correspondents and Subscribers in Constantinople, Angora, Persia, Mesopotamia, Palestine, Arabia and Afghanistan.

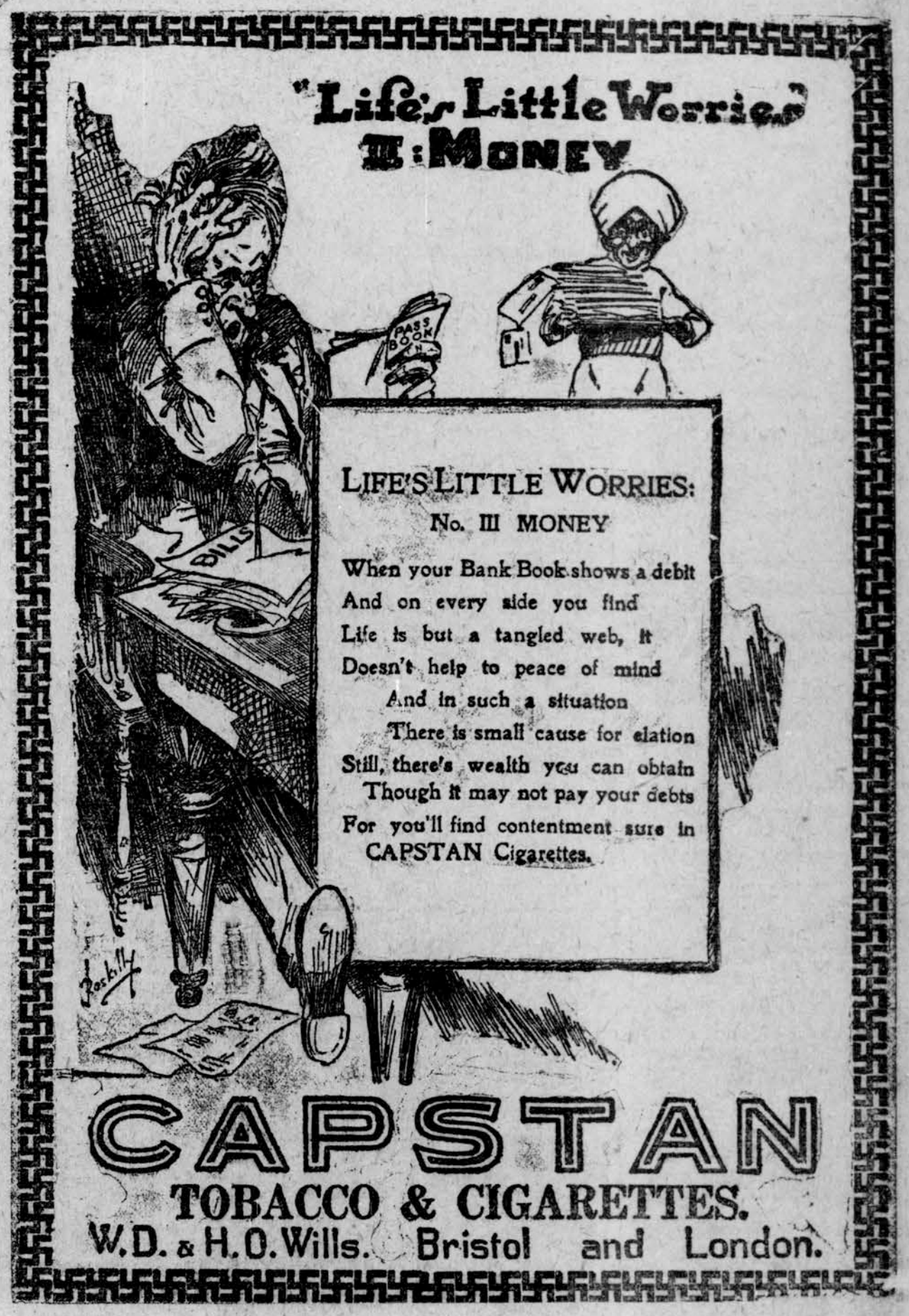
It is the only illustrated "Urdu" daily.

THE RATES ARE VERY MODERATE.

SEND FOR A COPY TO-DAY.

DIRECTOR:
OSMAN SOBANI.
143, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

EDITOR:
ALI BAHDUR KHAN.
PRESS, JACOB CIRCLE, BOMBAY.


"Life's Little Worries"
II: MONEY
PASS BOOK
BILLS
LIFE'S LITTLE WORRIES:
No. III MONEY
When your Bank Book shows a debit
And on every side you find
Life is but a tangled web, it
Doesn't help to peace of mind
And in such a situation
There is small cause for elation
Still, there's wealth you can obtain
Though it may not pay your debts
For you'll find contentment sure in
CAPSTAN Cigarettes.
CAPSTAN
TOBACCO & CIGARETTES.
W.D. & H.O. Wills. Bristol and London.

"We have to be so careful"—says Nurse
"Can I help? I'm Neverlate of the WEST END WATCH Co. I know how trying a job yours is. How different it is going about your wonderful work when you feel you can rely on your time-keeper just like your patients rely on you.
"Yes, the WEST END WATCH Co. make special designs for Nurses like yourself"
Manufactured expressly for the Medical Profession
The "RED CROSS"
West End Watch Co
BOMBAY CALCUTTA
Catalogues FREE on request.

AMICHAND GOVANJI,

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1908 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

KURWA & KAJIJI,

Shipchandlers, Ironmongers & Contractors.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Engineers' & Contractors'

TOOLS

of every description.

Inquiries and correspondence invited

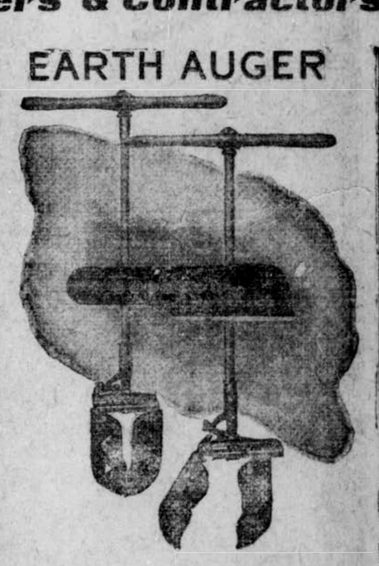
OFFICE AND SHOWROOM:

142-44 Abdul Reheman St., BOMBAY.

Telegram: KAYENKAY.

Telephone No. 20633.

EARTH AUGER



ZANGI Rs. 6-4

Latest Improved Fountain Pen never leakes, blots or stops and always runs smooth on any paper.
Order any style V. P. on 7 days approval Calender Clip annas 8 a doz. ZANGI Inklets As. 8 Pens Repaired and Exchanged ZANGI PEN AND INK MANUFACTURING Co. 19 Nai Sarak, DELHI TESTIMONIALS—ZANGI has faithlessly and faithfully served me for the last 5 or 6 years—Budhi Ballah, Accountant, Naini Tal 2. ZANGI bought in 1917 works very satisfactorily even now. Please send one more ZANGI, Medium Broad—S. G. Pillai Muntaon, Madras Presidency.
3. The 3 ZANGI pens have proved to be of very good type workmanship. Please send per return 2 more—W St Gore, Railway Stores, Iraq.

YOUR HOROSCOPE

LIFE READING—For one year in monthly details, Re. 2. General whole Life Reading, Re. 5. Whole Life Reading in details, Rs. 8. Information required—Date of birth and time (year, month, day and hour of birth) or copy of Horoscope. Testimonials from all quarters.
One year's weekly predictions for Businessmen, Re. 8. Apply to:—
B. R. SREENIVASAYYA,
Oil Mill Street, MYSORE.

If you cannot find the Goods you want——
TRY
The **ADVANCE MOTOR CO.,**
New Queen's Road,
BOMBAY.
They will put you in touch with supplies. This service is Free to Motorists of both Sexes! Several Lakhs worth of stocks held by them under one roof.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX.
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

"FREE"
GUIDE TO HEALTH
WITH 3 COLOURS NICE BEGUM'S PHOTO
APPLY TO HAKIM MASIHAD RAHAMAN
Post Box 6709. CALCUTTA.

Printed and pulished for the Indian Newspaper Co. Ltd., by MARMADUKE PICKTHALL (Editor) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.